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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 207 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Peace In Sight In Jerusalem ?

Iraq Govt.'s Official To Intervene

Arab High Committee's Decision

But Strike Not To Be Called Off Till Ratification By Conference

JERUSALEM, August 30.

A move in the direction of peace in Palestine is contained in the announcement that the Arab Higher Committee, after meetings lasting several days, unanimously decided to accept the intervention of Nuri Pasha, the official representative of the Iraq Government.

AWAITING RATIFICATION

Meanwhile the Arab General Strike continues and will not be called off until ratification of the Higher Committeee's decision by a Conference of Arab District Committees.—Reuter.

A force of loyal troops marching out of Barcelona to entrain for the rebel-infested city of Zaragoza.

S. O. S. TO GOVT. OF INDIA

Ratlam Protests Against Alleged Jhabua Mal-Administration

BARODA, August 30.

The people of Ratlam have protested against the alleged mal-administration in Jhabua State in Central India and also requested the Government of India to intervene.—United Press.

"HORSA" LOCATED

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug. 30.

The Imperial Airways liner "Horsa" has been located on land south of Salwawells, comparatively a little known place between Basra and Bahrein.

No further details are available. In addition to the usual west-bound plane which left yesterday for Croydon another plane took off simultaneously for Sharjah to fetch the mails from "Horsa".

BAGHDAD, Aug. 30.

The Imperial Airways liner "Lancia" flew over "Horsa" at 05-20 hours, London Time, and observed the passengers on the ground and the airliner apparently undamaged.

She had apparently overshot the landing ground on Bahrein Island. She had run out of her 5½ hours supply of petrol. The scene of landing is a flat, bandy coast of the Qatar Peninsula with a few permanent settlements scattered many miles apart.

It is likely that without Air Force co-operation many days would have elapsed before the machine was located.—Reuter.

"HORSA" PASSENGERS SAFE

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Imperial Airways confirm that all passengers and crew of the "Horsa" are safe unhurt and will be taken to Basra by air liner "Aurora" and an Air Force machine. The passengers will continue their journey by another Imperial Airways liner.—Reuter.

Earlier

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Imperial Airways officially stated to-night that the aircraft "Horsa" while 'en route' from Basra to Bahrein failed to locate the aerodrome and is believed to have alighted south of Bahrein. Owing to the difficulties of communication over even a shortest distance in this area no definite news has at present been received. Both the Royal Navy and the R. A. F. are co-operating with the Imperial Airways and all possible steps are being taken to locate the aircraft.—Reuter.

NEW RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT

Tatarescu Forms Cabinet; Former Foreign Minister Excluded

BUCHAREST, August 30.

M. Tatarescu has succeeded in forming a new Government.

The members were received at the palace at midnight, and they took the oath of loyalty to King Carol. M. Tatarescu himself is the President of the Council and War Minister and M. Antonescu is Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Titulescu, the former Foreign Minister, has been excluded from the new Cabinet.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN PREMIER RESIGNS

King Carol's Request To Form New Govt.

BUCHAREST, August 29.

Premier Tatarescu has handed his resignation to the Cabinet and King Carol, who has requested him to form a new Government. It is understood that the resignation is sequel to the Premier's plan to strike a fresh blow at the illegal Iron Guard dissolved in 1933, after the assassination of Prime Minister Duca.

It is announced that severe measures will be taken against the organisation which, continuing its existence under the patriotic title of "All-for-our-Country" recently resumed its activities on a big scale.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BLUSTER OF "DUCE"

Prating About Precious "Eight Million Men"!

AVELLINO, Aug. 30.

Addressing the Italian nation, on the conclusion of grand manoeuvres, Signor Mussolini declared that Italians must be strong enough to confront all eventualities, and look any destiny straight in the face. The life of the nation must be subordinated to that idea. Italy in a few hours with a simple word could Mobilise eight million men. This was the result of 14 years of Fascist regime. He declared that notwithstanding Africa, but because of Africa, they were more efficient than ever before.—Reuter.

Bombay Observes "Spain Day"

Sends Greetings To Democratic Forces Fighting Against Reaction

"Defeat Of Spanish Government Would Be Blow To International Class Solidarity: Speeches At Bombay Meetings

"Spain Day" was celebrated in a befitting manner in Bombay on Sunday by several Congress, Labour, student, youth and public orgasations. Four meetings were held during the day in the different parts of the city.

Earlier in the day, a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party and "A," "F" and "G" Congress wards Committees at the Blavatsky Lodge, under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

In the afternoon a meeting of the workers was held at Kamgar Maidan, Parel under the presidentship of Mr. V. B. Karnik.

In the evening a citizens' public meeting was held at Chaupatty, under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar.

The above two meetings were held under the auspices of the Peoples' Front Spain Day Committee, where 13 Labour and students organisations took part.

Later in the evening a meeting was held at North Brook Gardens, under the auspices of the Anjuman Azad Din, Navjuvan Party, and the Bombay Hand-loom Worker's Union, when Mr. Mahomed Siddik presided.

A torch light procession was taken out from Chaupatty parading through several important localities.

The following organisations took part in the Kamgar Maidan and Chaupatty meetings:—The A. I. T. U. C., N. F. T. U., A. I. Kisan Congress, All-India Press Workers' Federation, A. I. Students' Federation, B. G. K. U., Tenants Central Committee, Tramway Men's Union, Municipal Workers' Union, National Students' League, Lorry Transport Workers' Union, Red Flag Press Workers' Union, and Painting Workers' Union.

Blavatsky Lodge Meeting

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, and the A, F and G Ward District Congress Committees, at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Sunday to observe the "Spain Day."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding at the meeting said that the days of vested interests were gone and these were the days of democratic ideals and institutions. They met there to bear testimony to their devotion to the cause of liberty and democracy. Wherever there were men and women fighting to uphold these ideals, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said, the moral sympathy of the Indians was always bound to be on their side.

There were some who said that a slave country had no right and could not help in any way. Such an argument could not be sustained. They should always stand by Democracy on all occasions and help the progressive forces by sympathising with their troubles and wishing them success thus giving them moral strength in their fight.

Mrs. Naidu paid an eloquent tribute to the womanhood of Spain which stood side by side with men in the fight of the people for their rights.

In sympathising with Spain, they were supporting a country which had attained great cultural heights through Islamic and other influences and cultures.

She also drew a lurid picture of the tyranny of priesthood which was pampant in Spain for several centuries.

The present fight would see Spain marching in the path of progress on the Government-forces achieving victory.

Ere long they would also hear the trumpet call for Freedom's Fight in their own country and they should follow the example of the Spanish "Popular Front."

Mr. K. F. Nariman reminded the audience of a previous occasion when they had met to protest against Italy on its invasion against Abyssinia. They had that day met to express sympathy with the Spanish workers who were fighting against the reactionary forces of their own country.

CONFLICT OF IDEOLOGY

Mr. K. F. Nariman continued that they were not so much concerned with the internal politics of Spain. They wanted to express their views on the conflict of ideology that became most prominent in this Civil War. The Government forces in Spain were fighting for the liberty of the masses, while the rebels were opposed to the ideals of democracy and freedom. Indian opinion, Mr. Nariman said, always demanded that the people of any country should have the right of self-determination, instead of being dictated to, by a handful of persons.

Mr. Nariman, continuing, said:

In spite of the futility of their voice they should clearly express their opinion. Sooner or later the Imperialist forces in the world were apt to succumb to the People's Voice. They believed for a time that civilisation had held the sword in check. But then they witnessed the spectacle of the combined Fascist and Military forces committing violence and shedding blood in Spain, and taking the so-called civilised world back to barbarism.

TIDE OF REACTION.

They should wish and pray that the morale of the "People's Front" in Spain would be maintained in order to stem the tide of reaction there.

The rebels of Spain were taking their country backwards and they should condemn them. It was a peculiar circumstance, as on many occasions they had sympathised with 'rebels' elsewhere, who stood for progress. The Spanish rebels were a singular phenomenon.

PROGRESS V. REACTION.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia said that it was obvious to every one that the Civil War in Spain was not merely a wrangle for power between two groups. It represented the conflict between two ideologies, and it was a fight of the forces of progress against the forces of autocracy and reaction.

Continuing Dr. Lohia said that the Indian struggle for freedom had reached a stage, when the country could not afford to neglect international developments and complications arising from time to time. Indians should always be watchful so as to utilise every available opportunity for attaining national freedom.

The Doctor sounded a vote of warning to the "popular Front" Governments of Spain and France to observe the basic principle of anti-Imperialism, by fulfilling the necessary corollary thereof, by withdrawing their control in their colonies and liberating them.

A PARALLEL IN INDIA.

The part of womanhood in Spain which had risen to the greatest heights had only one parallel in the world and that was in Mahatma Gandhi under whose leadership in their fight for their country the Indian womanhood

(Continued on Page 7)

Rebel Attacks On Irun Unavailing

Govt. Troops At Gates Of Huesca

Air Raids On Madrid Make People Panicky

BAYONNE, August 30.

Government troops are at the gates of Huesca, a vital railway junction commanding the approach to Saragossa, according to reports from Government sources.

It is claimed that Government aircraft carried out a devastating bombing raid and inflicted heavy losses on an insurgent column marching to relieve Huesca.—Reuter.

IRUN HOLDS OUT AGAINST REBEL ATTACK

BIRIATOU, August 30.

The fifth day of the insurgent attack on Irun finds the defence still holding. Machine-guns and barbed wire are proving a serious obstacle to the assaulting infantry who are reported to have suffered heavy losses.

Insurgent bombers dropped 20 bombs on the positions around Fort San Martial, but caused little damage. Two insurgent warships fired ten shells at the Government position in Guadaloupe Fort.

REBELS CLAIM VICTORY

Burgos.—The insurgent headquarters claim that a Government column which attacked Corbalan and Campillo on the Teruel front were repulsed with the loss of 60 killed. It is also claimed that the training ship "Galatea" has gone over to the insurgents with all the cadets and crew.—Reuter.

"ORGANISED MASSACRES EVERYWHERE"

BORDEAUX, Aug. 29.

Organised massacres are occurring every where in Spain according to refugees from Corunna who arrived aboard a French liner. They declare, important people are tried but small folk are executed without trial. Moreover the civil war is often made an occasion for settling private feuds, people being shot out of hand on the slightest pretext. French refugees assert, insurgents regard all French as Communist revolutionaries whilst Government supporters suspect French to be responsible for sending arms and ammunition to the insurgents.—Reuter.

AIR RAIDS ON MADRID

MADRID, Aug. 30.

The insurgents made four air raids on the capital in 48 hours. Newspapers admit that the result has been the spread of terror amongst the population as raids have become daily more daring.—Reuter.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN SPAIN

MADRID, Aug. 29.

The Soviet Ambassador Reosenberg arrived here to-day and was welcomed with great popular demonstration. He presented his credentials to President Azana. Rosenberg is the first Russian Ambassador to come to Spain since the 1917 revolution.

POLAND AGREES TO NON-INTERVENTION

PARIS, Aug. 30.

Poland has agreed to the French Government's request for non-intervention in Spain.—Reuter.

Official Flag Of Insurgents

BURGOS, Aug. 30.

The insurgent junta will be publishing a decree on Sunday officially reinstating the old red and yellow flag throughout Spain.—Reuter

EARLIER.

International Committee To Be Set Up

HENDAYE, Aug. 30.

Four representatives, each of the Spanish Government and insurgents assembled in the same building at St. Jean De Luz to hear proposals for the elimination of atrocities in the civil war.

Diplomatic representatives of Italy, Germany, Argentine and Uruguay from Madrid are conducting the negotiations. Britain, France, and the United States are not represented but they are kept informed. The first definite proposal is the creation of an international committee on ways and means, but it is believed that arbitration between the belligerents is the eventual objective.—Reuter.

"QUEEN MARY'S" BID FOR RECORD?

LONDON, August 30.

"Queen Mary", with less than 250 miles to go, is expected to pass Bishop's Rock this evening, two hours within "Normandie's" time, thus breaking the record. Her run for 24 hours to noon to-day, was 712 miles with an average speed of 30.96 knots, having then covered 2,708 miles at an average speed of 30.68 compared to "Normandie's" 30.31.—Reuter.

PT. JAWAHAR AT CAWNPORE

Visit To Calcutta Cancelled

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived at Allahabad on the morning of August 28, left for Cawnpore where he will address a public meeting to-day.

Asked by the "United Press" about his intended visit to Calcutta during the first week of September, Panditji said he would not be able to do so and had cancelled his visit to Calcutta for the present. On the request of the people of Jubbulpore, he has decided to visit Mahakoshal for three days during September.—United Press.

Dr. SCHACHT OPTIMISTIC

BERLIN, Aug. 29.

Dr. Schacht, Minister for Economics, returned to-day from Paris and proceeded to Bayrouth to report to Herr Hitler on his talks with the members of the French Cabinet.

It is understood Dr. Schacht is optimistic regarding the prospects of the Franco-German trade relations.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No ..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Managers, Asstt.-Managers, Accountants, Inspectors, for Banking concern pay Rs. 30 to 60. Apply: Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (6797)

Wanted good Radio Mechanics for service in Iraq and Bahrein. Practical experience in servicing "Pilot" and "H.M.V." Radio will be an additional qualification. Apply Post Box No. 118, Bombay. (3831)

High Class Journal requires enterprising subscription canvassers. Previous experience necessary. Security or reference essential. Please apply stating education. Box No. 6828, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Experienced Stenographer and Correspondence Clerk. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 60, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduates, Undergraduates, Matriculate Trained Teachers (either sex) with languages. Apply with particulars, salaries required, certificates and postages, Box 6832, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a responsible Manager for a Furniture Workshop. Must be a good Canvasser and an expert hand in Drawing, Designing, estimating and correspondence. Previous experience of Furniture business essential. Apply personally with minimum pay with or without commission to: Gajadhar & Sons, 10, Club Road, Allahabad. (6824)

Messrs. Goldwyn, Low-Bow (India) Co. High Class Employment Specialists, secure posts in educational, medical, commercial and technical lines. Highest credentials. Apply for terms and literature with stamped envelope. 144, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (6833)

12. TO BE LET.

Apply New Book Co., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, for spacious showroom in Fravic House, opposite Marine Lines Station, Queen's Road. 3,000 square feet. (3818).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Apply New Book Co., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road for airy two-room tenements, bath and tap in Taraporevala Building, Cumballa Hill. Rs. 31. 'Phone 26455. (3820).

To Be Let Room, Godown and Office in cheap rent. See Mahavir Building, 71C-701 Homji Street, Fort. (6805).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

Apply New Book Co., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, for independent flat of three rooms, kitchen, modern conveniences in Bhedwar House, Cumballa Hill. Rent Rs. 75. (3819).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Apply New Book Co., for office premises in Kitab Mahal, facing Hornby Road. 2,000 square feet, whole or part. Also small rooms. 'Phone 26455. (3817).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Small-Loans: For Inexpensive Instalment Facilities. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (6616)

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents from 1st October 1936 from all important towns for the sale of The Orient Illustrated Weekly—India's best pictorial paper. Write at once for Agency forms, specimen copies to Circulation Manager, 93-A, Dhurramtolla Street, Calcutta. (6835)

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Reply written Before your Eyes, by invisible Spirit. Send Rs. 2 per question. Ishwarprasad Joshi, 88. Ratan House, Bombay 4. (6837)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Secret of Trading in Broach A/M Cotton Forward Business with Success. Write immediately to Box No. 6826, "Bombay Chronicle."

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 7th September 1936, at 3 P. M. Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Interpellations.
2. Letter from Mr. Vishnu Narayan Ghadge—Regarding the amount of pension sanctioned to him by the Schools Committee.
3. Letter from Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia & Co., Solicitors—Regarding the offer submitted by their client, Mistry Abdul Gafoor Khudabux, in respect of certain plots in the Dadar-Matunga Estate.
4. Letter from Mr. Gulamali Haji Karmally—Applying for some relief in respect of the leases of certain plots in the Nowroji Hill Estate.
5-6. Letters from the authorities of the (5) Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital and (6) Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Forwarding the Annual Reports etc., of their institutions.
7. Letter from the President, Bombay Improvement Trust Chwal Rahivasi Sangh—Thanking the Corporation for rescinding their Resolution to charge for electric lights provided in ex-Trust chawls and for re-affirming their Resolution reducing the rents of the said chawls.
8. Letter from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas—Regarding the wearing of ornaments by school children.
9. Letter from Mr. Hargovandas Lakhmichand—Regarding his offer in respect of the Municipal plot of land at Byculla known as the Gold Mohur Castle property.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

10. Reporting that a proposal for creating a post of an Honorary Surgeon at the Maratha Hospital has been referred to the Medical Relief, etc., Committee.
11. Recommending an additional Budget grant to meet the cost of lighting certain road junctions in the City.
12. Regarding irregularities pointed out by the Test Audit Officer in the working of the Estate Agent's Department during the year 1933-34.
13. Forwarding returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Committee for the removal of unauthorised works.
14. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, some of the Municipal Service Regulations.
15. Regarding variation of the contract with the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., for the supply of electric energy for the Matunga Sewage Pumping Station Plant.
16. Regarding additional grants required to meet the cost of the temporary labour staff of the Chief Storekeeper's Department having been brought on the permanent schedule.
17. Regarding the raising of a loan for capital works during the current year.
18-19. Statements of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Committee (18) finally; and (19) subject to the Corporation's orders.
20. Resolution of the Improvements Committee—Regarding offers received to take on lease certain premises in Nowroji Hill Estate.

Schools Committee's letters—

21. Regarding the question of allowing certain teachers the old grade of their posts after re-employment.
22. Reporting on the question of opening guidance school clinics for mentally defective children attending Municipal schools.
23. Regarding the grant of special annual increments to teachers obtaining higher training certificates.
24. Forwarding the Annual Report of the Municipal Boy Scout movement.

Letters from the Commissioner—

25. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
26. Forwarding quarterly statement of motor vehicles taxed and exempted.
27. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in July 1936.
28. Recommending sanction to encroachments on compulsory open spaces of a plot in Nowroji Hill Estate.
29. Regarding the sale of a plot of land in Mahim Division to certain Municipal employees through their Association.
30. Regarding the change in the name of the lessee of a plot in Nowroji Hill Estate.
31. Recommending sanction to the change in user of a portion of premises on a plot in Wellington Lines Estate.
32-34. Letters from (32) Mr. Prabhashankar R. Bhat; (33) Mrs. Amina A. Tyabji; and (34) the Administrator, Archdiocese of Bombay—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolutions on the deaths of (32) Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat, C.B.E.; (33) Mr. Abbas Tyabji; and (34) the late Archbishop of Bombay.
35. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Applying for an increased grant-in-aid for the current and following years.
36. Letter from Dr. Sorab P. Mehta, B.A., L.M. & S.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
37. Letter from Mr. I. S. Patel—Submitting his report as the Corporation's representative on the Managing Board of the Salvation Army Rescue Home (Women's Industrial Home).

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

38. Regarding the widening of the Bai Jerbai Wadia Road.
39. Regarding levelling the carriageway and constructing storm-water drains in the proposed 40 ft. road near Shivaji Park.
40. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to secure powers for the removal of unauthorised milch cattle stables in the City.
41. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to transfer to the Municipality any private service connected with any Municipal water work.
42. Regarding amendment of Schedule H to the Municipal Act.
43. Confirmation of the Special Committees' proceedings.
44. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

45. From Mr. Abdul Rehman Muhammad Yusuf seconded by Mr. R. F. Munshi—For requesting the Commissioner to fully pave the footpaths on Queens Road between Princess Street and the Railway Bridge near the Hindu Gymkhana.
46. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi, seconded by Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For expressing opinion that while recruiting persons in Municipal service preference should be given to applicants born or domiciled in the City or its suburbs.
47. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For getting certain information from the Commissioner regarding the extension of the pipe line for the discharge of sludge from the Purification Plant at Dadar.
48. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt., seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the advisability of extending the scope of work done by the Municipal Printing Press.
49. From Mr. R. A. Gole—For obtaining Municipal Solicitors' opinion as to the procedure adopted by the Schools Committee in the matter of certain appointments.
50. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the feasibility of constructing capital roads with cement concrete only.
51. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—Regarding the question of revising the grade of the post of Hydraulic Engineer.
52-53. From Dr. D. G. Tendulkar—For requesting the Commissioner to (52) recommend the B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd., to provide additional chowkies for receiving payment of their bills; and (53) take measures to have repaired the neglected planks of several bridges across the railway lines in the City.
54. From Mr. M. A. Karanjawala—For obtaining from the Commissioner a scheme to acquire for the Corporation Town Planning powers.
55. From M. K. H. Goregaoker—For reserving a portion of the Chowpatty sands for children only.
56. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt., seconded by the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna Kt., O.B.E. and 51 other Councillors—For disapproving the irresponsible manner in which the proceedings of the Corporation Meeting held on 18th August 1936 were reported in the "Daily Hilal" of 19th August 1936.
57. From Mr. P. W. Wagh—For obtaining from the Tramways, etc., Committee a report on the feasibility of compelling landlords who recover electric light bills from their tenants to keep the current on throughout the night.
58. From Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the non-appointment of Muslims in certain Municipal departments during the last three years.
59. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of having a Town Planning Authority to regulate building activities and the lay out of plots in the City.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th August 1936.

3838.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the correct number of the three Preference shares of Punjab Fortland Cement Co., Ltd., Bombay are 49798|800 instead of 499798|800 as wrongly published in the advertisement of loss on behalf of the undersigned in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated May 2, 1936.

AQIL MOHAMMAD JAFRI, B.Sc., LL.B.,
65, Shahpir Gate,
Meerut City, (U.P.)
Solicitor for the legal heirs to the Estate of late M. Nurul Hasan Khan, Shahjahanpur and Aligarh.

(3106)

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9/19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 14th day of September, 1936, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and profit and loss account made upto 31st March, 1936.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 4th day of September to FRIDAY, the 18th day of September, 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 29th August, 1936.

3840.

NOTICE.

Re. THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GNG. & PSG. CO. LTD. (In LIQUIDATION).

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the abovenamed Company will hold an auction of the right to conduct the Ginning factories belonging to the Company in liquidation and situated in Rangoon (Burma) for the current season on WEDNESDAY the 2nd September, 1936, at 4 p.m. in his office at Manockjee Wadia Building, 125 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, when intending bidders are requested to be present.

Dated the 28th August, 1936.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Official Liquidator.

3833.

S. S. "PACIFIC MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 29th August, 1936, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha,

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF SHARES.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of Shareholders that the Board of Directors have resolved to issue the balance of 60,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each, and to offer them at Rs. 72 per share, to Ordinary Shareholders of the Company whose names stand on their Register on the 24th day of September, 1936, in the ratio of one share to every nine shares held by them in the existing Ordinary Share Capital of the Company.

A circular containing the offer, together with a form of acceptance and fractional coupons, will be posted to the registered address of Ordinary shareholders in due course.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary share transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 24th September to 7th October, 1936, both days inclusive, for the above purpose.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board.
R. D. KANGA,
Assistant Secretary.

Bombay, 29th August, 1936.

3836.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 31st August, 1936, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 29th February, 1936.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E., and Mr. A. M. Kajiji, who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 24th August, 1936, to the 31st August, 1936, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1936.

N.B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Wednesday, the 9th September 1936, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on application or on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 22nd August, 1936.

3650

THE SWORD THAT SHATTERED A CONTINENT COULD NOT CRUSH THEIR LOVE !!
OPERA HOUSE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MARION DAVIES, DICK POWELL and CLAUDE RAINS
in a glorious Musical Romance
HEARTS DIVIDED
with
Three of the Screen's Funniest Comedians
CHARLIE RUGGLES
ED. E. HORTON
ARTHUR TREACHER
and
HALL JOHNSON CHOIR
Book Early. — 'Phone 21200

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913
and
In the matter of the C. P. CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
The C. P. Cement Company, Limited, having its registered Office at Yusuf Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Petition presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 28th day of August, 1936, for confirming the Reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 35,50,000 divided into 3,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 ordinary shares of Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 30,50,000 divided into 2,500 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court House on the 18th day of September, 1936.

Any creditor or Shareholder of the above Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for Reduction of the Capital of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or shareholder of the company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1936.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
Address—
54 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

3839.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF NANPURA FLOUR AND OIL MILL SITUATE AT NANPURA, SURAT.

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate of Insolvent Sorabji Jamshedji Gimi and with the consent of first Mortgagees Rustomji Kharsetji Variawa and Meherjibhoy Kharsetji Variawa and Second Mortgagee Byramji Dhunjibhoy Contractor. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, 10th September, 1936, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay; under mentioned machineries of Nanpura Flour & Oil Mill:—

One Rustom Engine: 25B. H. P. Three oil Mills; two Mills; three water Tanks; four Galvanized oil Tanks; Shafting; Pooly; Corrugated Iron Sheets of a shed etc.

For further particulars apply to:

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On the instructions of the Receiver in suit No. 1727/1933 (The Meredian Provident Insurance Co. Ltd., and others vs. D. D. Dinsha) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, 9th September, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (1) One Diamond and Pearl Necklace, and (2) one pair of Diamond Bracelets.

The said jewellery may be inspected at the office of Messrs. S. B Billimoria and Co., 113, Esplanade Road, at any time during office hours.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Govt. Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

AUCTION SALE of various kinds of cameras, comprising of Hand, Cabinet, Cinema, Stereo, Post card size, Baby, Kodak, Vaglander, Roll Film, V. P. K. Box and Field Cameras, Projectors, Trimmer, Developing Tanks, Cinema Projector (standing size) dishes, Reflectors, shutters, lenses, stencils, enlargers, Rotary and Glazing Machines, Telescopes, dark Room Fittings, Camera Accessories etc. as also Shop Furniture such as glass show cases, cupboards, Tables, Chairs etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will THIS DAY MONDAY the 31st day of August 1936 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell in convenient lots by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort.

The above mentioned Photographic goods and shop Furniture etc. The above is on view.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Should The Provision About One-Third Capital Being Subscribed Be Retained?

By "Law"

We shall now consider a far reaching amendment proposed in the Bill, which, though not dealing directly with managing agents, will have very serious effects on both managing agents and shareholders. Clause 41 of the Bill provides:—

For sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 101 of the said Act the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) No allotment shall be made of any shares of a company offered to the public for subscription unless the amount stated in the prospectus as the minimum amount which in the opinion of the directors must be raised by the issue of those shares in order to provide the sums or, if any part thereof is to be defrayed in any other manner, the balance of the sums required to be provided in respect of each of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the purchase price of any property purchased or to be purchased which is to be defrayed in whole or in part out of the proceeds of the issue,

(b) any preliminary expenses payable by the company and any commission so payable to any person in consideration of his agreeing to subscribe for or of his procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares in the company,

(c) the repayment of any moneys borrowed by the company in respect of any of the foregoing matters.

(d) working capital or thirty-three and one-third per cent of the share capital offered to the public for subscription whichever is higher has been subscribed, and the sum of at least twenty-five per cent has been paid to or received in cash by the company.

(2) (Unnecessary for our purpose)".

COMPANIES WITH INSUFFICIENT CAPITAL.

In the notes on clauses it is said Clause 41 introduces the provisions of section 39 of the English Act and is aimed at discouraging the floatation of companies with insufficient capital.

I should like to point out that the proposed amendment goes much beyond the provisions of Section 39 of the English Act, for the English Act does not require that 33-1|3 per cent capital should be subscribed. That is to say the English Act contains all the provisions mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) above, but the words which follow clause (d) are not to be found in the English Act.

If in such a highly industrialized country as England it has not been found necessary to impose any conditions as to 33-1|2 per cent capital, it seems surprising that such conditions should be imposed on Indian industry. After all, if 33-1|3 per cent capital was the 'sine qua non' of sound joint-stock company finance, one would imagine that the need would have been more widely felt in England than in India. Nor can it be argued that in England companies are floated with a very much larger capital than in India and that therefore the 33-1|3 per cent requirement has not been imposed by the English Act. For, as is stated in Palmer's Company Law, "By far the larger number of companies now registered are companies with a capital between £1,000 and £5,000. See Board of Trade Report." The only conclusion to which one is driven is that the 33-1|3 per cent requirement is of doubtful theoretical validity.

ONEROUS CONDITION

But I would go a little further. Even if such a condition has been imposed by the English Act, (and we have just seen that it has not been imposed), it would still remain to be considered whether such a condition should be imposed under the very different conditions which prevail in India. The industrial development of India is in its infancy; capital is very shy; and the experience of industrialists has taught them that the Indian investor somehow wants a larger return than is found satisfactory in England. This last point may be illustrated by the resolution recently passed at a meeting of the Bundi Portland Cement Company Limited when it met to consider the question of "merger." The resolution was to the effect that the majority of shareholders present in person were of the opinion that the Associated Cement Companies Limited should not declare a dividend of less than 8 per cent provided that the profits of the amalgamated company were not less than the aggregated profits of the amalgamating companies on 31st March 1936. Thus under Indian conditions the 33-1|3 per cent requirement would render it difficult to start new companies first, because it would be difficult to obtain that much amount of capital, and, secondly, because it would make it very much more difficult to give the shareholders the relatively high return which they desire. For example, if 20 per cent of the capital were raised by shares, and 14 per cent by loans from managing agents at current rates of interest, it would be possible to pay the shareholders a very much higher dividend out of profits than if the 34 per cent capital has been raised by shares. The same point is illustrated by the following example. A well-known textile mill which was paying over a 100 per cent dividend on its shares desired to increase its capital by an issue of new shares. Its managing agents, however, consulted that eminent economist, the late Sir Dinshah Watcha, and he advised that it was unwise to raise the capital by shares, on which a 100 per cent dividend would have to be paid, when the money could be borrowed for 7 or 8 per cent.

Nor is this all. The 33-1|2 per cent requirement overlooks a point which has been pressed with great force in the memorandum of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association on the amending Bill. The memorandum shows with a great wealth of detail, that in Ahmedabad, "industry has successfully built up and adopted a distinct system of finance in which paid-up capital has no important role or significance.' It would be useless to repeat the argument and figures by which this point is established, for a summary of them has already been published in the press; but to my mind the arguments make out a case which cannot lightly be brushed aside. It may be that the system which has been developed in Ahmedabad is not theoretically "ideal" or "perfect," but it has produced valuable results which cannot be overlooked. And Indian industry cannot afford to do away with or greatly impair, a system which has done so much for the industry as the Ahmedabad system has done.

UNWARRANTED ASSUMPTION

It may, however, be objected that all these arguments overlook the point of view of the shareholder who requires to be protected from the disasters which have faced under capitalized concerns. I venture to think that the assumption underlying this idea is unwarranted. The shareholder who has capital to invest can bargain on an absolutely equal footing with promoters who desire to float a company. He is under no obligation to purchase shares in a company whose capital is inadequate, and if he does purchase shares in such a company, he must take the consequences of his own folly. Nor is the shareholder left without intellectual guidance ever since the shareholders' association has constituted itself into a vigilant watch dog of the public interest.

I think that there is no ground for the 33-1|3 per cent capital requirement, and I suggest that it should be deleted from the Act. For the requirement is based on a theory of dubious value, over-

(Continued on Page 10)

ADVERTISING BY LUMINOUS SIGNS

Possibilities Of The New Electrical Industry

(From A Correspondent.)

Luminous advertising is the only form of publicity that can assert itself at night. A good luminous advertisement always works suggestively, is not tiresome and never disturbs the harmony of its environment. Whilst so many other advertisements mar the aspect of the city and are a source of vexation, this form of advertising will not easily cause a feeling of protest. On the contrary, the nocturnal aspect of town-centres is entirely dominated by light which, shining forth in motley variety, makes its way upwards along the frontages of houses, towering high above streets and squares. Each individual's element attracts attention in its own way, by colours, lines of light or intense contrasts.

POSSIBILITIES

In designing luminous signs one has to utilise every new possibility, since one can never go far enough in the direction of variety. The available possibilities are, however, restricted to the choice between a small number of diffrent light-sources. At first there was only the incandescent electric lamp, i.e., white light, which could if necessary be coloured by means of filters

Colour has always been an important factor in luminous advertising, because coloured light attracts attention more forcibly and does not get lost amid the light of street lamps and shop windows. The advent of neon tubes was therefore a great asset to the technique of publicity illumination, since these tubes give light of an agreeable tone and readily lend themselves for forming all kinds of letters and patterns in continuous lines of light.

HIGH LIGHT-POWER.

Another great asset which again opens up further possibilities is the new gaseous discharge lamp. Like neon tubes, sodium and mercury lamps give coloured light, but in contrast to neon they have a high light-power. What cannot be achieved with neon light; the application of the unit as a source of indirect light for the floodlighting of signboards and facades, is therefore a task to be assigned to these new sources of light. Another advantage over neon tubes is the easy mounting of the new lighting unit, since with the aid of a small auxiliary apparatus it can be directly connected to the electric mains without the use of a high-tension transformer. This also obviates the necessity for safety precautions which invariably have to be taken in the case of high-tension installations.

Both sodium and mercury light possess a conspicuous colour sodium light is bright orange yellow, mercury light of a bluish tint, and both these colours arrest the gaze at a considerably distance away. This is an advantage compared with the incandescent lamp, whose light can only be coloured by means of filters entailing a great loss of light. Besides, sodium and mercury light is even cheaper than the white light of the incandescent lamp, since the efficiency of gaseous discharge lamps is 4 to 5 times as high. Then again, the sodium and mercury lamp has a much longer life.

GREAT ASSET.

From both the practical and the economic point of view the sodium and mercury lamp is, therefore, a great asset to luminous advertising, though this does not mean that the two other sources of light are rendered superfluous. Both the incandescent lamp and the neon tube retain their importance in view of their special properties, but the gaseous discharge lamp introduces an altogether new element into luminous advertising. Of particularly great significance is its high brightness and the possibility it affords of floodlighting large surfaces or even entire facades. Of no less importance, along with these features, are the many new applications in which high-powered lamps are required as for instance the use of penetrating light for transparent, screens of large size, e.g., on the roofs of buildings.

An extraordinary effect is obtained when the two kinds of light are blended with each other; the orange yellow sodium light and the bluish light of mercury give fantastic lighting effects when surfaces with relief-work are floodlit. The shadows due to mercury light are then supplemented by the orange coloured light of the sodium lamp, and vice versa.

Manufacturing Soap On Small Scale

A Simple Process Explained

During the course of an extensive study on the kinetics of the saponification of *Mohwa* oil, which is being carried out in our laboratory, it has been established that saponification is quite rapid and practically complete within half an hour if stoichiometric quantities of oil and aqueous caustic soda solution are stirred together, in case the strength of the latter is about 40 per cent. This was repeatedly confirmed in the laboratory with mohwa oil and was then found to be true in the case of various mixtures of oils such as are commonly used in commercial soap making. After making 2lb. lots in the laboratory trials were made with about 3 maund lots in the soap factory attached to the Institute; writes Dr. N. G. Chatterjee in "Indian Soap Journal.")

A typical batch of the fat charge was as follows:—

Tallow	70 lbs.
Mohwa oil	84 lbs.
Cocoanut oil	24 lbs.
Neem oil	14 lbs.
Rosin	8 lbs.

The amount of caustic soda taken was 30 lbs. The saponification was complete in about half an hour when the unsaponified fat in the soap was found to be 0.2 per cent. with trace of free alkali.

The process is carried out as follows:—

The saponification value of the fat mixture is determined and the calculated stoichiometric quantity of caustic soda is taken and made into a 40 per cent solution. The fat charge is taken in a steam jacketed crutcher and heated up to about 60 dergees C with stirring. The caustic soda solution cooled to ordinary temperature is then added, slowly but continuouly in such a way as to prevent any frothing over and flowing out. After the addition of the whole of the caustic solution, stirring is continued for about half an hour, when saponification is found to be practically complete. There should at this stage be a slight indication of free alkali which gradually disappears in the frame. Any adjustment of the fatty acid content of the finished soap by the addition of water and fillers or of colours and perfume may now be made in the crutcher. The soap is then run into the frame at a temperature between 50o-60oc according to the nature of the soap. During framing care should be taken that all entangled air is eliminated by suitable hand crutching. If this precaution is not takn, the slabs when cut from the block of soap show dark vacant spots which give an unseemly mottled appearance.

EXCELLENT PROPERTIES

Qualitative experiments have shown that soap prepared in this way has excellent cleansing properties, but appears to be slightly more soluble than settled soap of similar composition. It is proposed to undertake a series of comparative tests to study these properties of soaps of similar composition but prepared in different ways.

The importance of this process of making soap lies in the fact that it opens up a large field for making excellent quality of neutral soap on a cottage industry scale. The capital required would be well within Rs. 400/-. The daily production may be anything from 6-12 maunds per day. Needless to mention, the crutcher may not be steam-heated or power driven.

The experimental work in the laboratory has been carried out by Mr. R. K. Gobhil, Research Scholar in oil technology at the Institute, while the semi-large scale experiments were done by other students.

(Continued from Col. 5)

middle, and at the base inside, there is a searchlight which will throw a beam 3,000 feet up into the sky.

GLOODLIGHTING

"At the same time we shall have 32 floodlights playing in various colours on to the sides of the tower."

Dr. Van de Bijl, who leaves for America next week, added that he had never seen such a beautiful layout of such wonderful grounds as those of the South African Empire Exhibition.

There are 100 acres within a few minutes' bus ride of the city centre.

Among other fascinating things

(continued on page 4)

SOUTH AFRICA'S "WEMBLEY"

"Pillar Of Fire" 3,000-Feet High

LONDON, (By Mail).

A golden beam of light which will look like a towering pillar of fire, is to rise into the sky over the Empire Exhibition of Johannesburg next month.

South Africa, which opens in

So high will this "pillar of fire" be that it will seem like a motionless, vertical streak of lightning, dropping earthwards.

People for 100 miles in any direction will see it and it will tell them that the exhibition—South Africa's £1,000,000 'Wembley"—is in full swing.

3,000 FT. BEAM

Dr. H. J. van of Biji, a member of the executive committee of the Exhibition, who is now in London, explained to-day how the effect is created.

Dr. Van de Bijl is chairman of the South African Iron and Steel Corporation and of the South African Electricity Commission.

"The Electricity Commission is putting up a tower 150 feet high in the centre of the Exhibition", he told 'Reuter'.

"This tower is hollow in the

(Continued in Col. 4)

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

Empire Chief Commissioner Inspects Corps

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sir Earnest Burdon, Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas (a part of the Red Cross organisation of the British Empire), who is now in Bombay, inspected this morning, the local Ambulance Corps of the Brigade, on the grounds of the Elphinstone High School.

The members of the Corps provided a guard of honour to the Chief Commissioner, after which there was a demonstration by the Corps.

Capt. F. N. Kapadia, M.D., Acting District Superintendent of the No. 3 District welcomed Sir Earnest, on the occasion of his first visit to this District as the Chief Commissioner and he hoped that it would prove a great satisfaction to the members who, during many years sacrificed hard won leisure to fit themselves for the useful and unselfish work of the Brigade Overseas.

GRANT OF RS. 800 EVERY YEAR

Sir Earnest Burdon thanked the members of the Corps for their presence on the occasion. He said that the Headquarters decided to grant a sum of Rs. 800 for the Bombay Corps of the Brigade, for improving the equipment of the Corps.

Sir Earnest added that a Staff Officer would be appointed shortly to tour the Districts and help the Assistant Commissioners in the organisation of the Corps.

Sir Earnest suggested that in Bombay a College Division of the Corps should be started as soon as possible.

It is understood that Col. James L. Seamon, Chief Commissioner for the Brigade Overseas and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, Chancellor of the Brigade, are expected to visit India shortly.

STAY OF ACTION IN KERALA DISPUTE

Mr. Pillai On Congress Working Committee Decision

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

Mr. A. K. Pillai, bar-at-law, who returned yesterday from Bombay after the session of the A. I. C. C., having asked about the Kerala Congress dispute, stated that the Working Committee has ordered stay of action on the part of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee in dis-affiliating the Malabar District Congress Committee pending an enquiry into the dispute.

The District Committee and the other Committees disaffiliated, will, therefore, go on functioning as before until the President, after his enquiry, gives a definite direction.—United Press.

NOVELTY TALKIES

Presents

The Most Popular Theatre of GRANT ROAD

Latest R. C. A. Machine is installed

NOW PRESENTS

First Run Picture Very Shortly

Watch FOR THE Date

Brand New Pictures

The Social Powerful Picture of MATRO MOVIETONE

Girl From Lahore

Alias

Matwali Jogan

Germany Tops In Olympic Honours

AMERICANS' REVENGE IN SWIMMING

India Stands In A Class By Herself In Hockey

(By Mail.)

BERLIN, August 25.

After a most impressive ceremony, at which Herr Hitler, General Goering and other Nazi leaders were present, the Olympic Flame, which had been burning during the whole of the games, was extinguished and the Eleventh Olympiad was brought to a conclusion.

DOME OF RAYS

The stadium was flood-lit and batteries of search lights from all directions built a dome of rays over the stadium which had been packed for hours with 100,000 people.

After fanfares had been sounded, the athletes marched in following their flags.

Herr Hitler was in the tribune of honour and took the salutes.

The Americans, as at the opening ceremony, did not dip their flag nor did the Brazilians.

Reginald Sutton, of the British Water Polo Team, carried the British flag.

GAMES END.

Then came the hauling down of the Olympic flag.

While mixed choirs, accompanied by the orchestra, sang Beethoven's song of sacrifice, girls, their white dresses gleaming in the flood-lights, put laurel wreaths on the tops of the flags that had been lowered to receive them.

Then the order "raise flags," rang out, the choir sang "Farewell to the Flags," and salvos of salutes were fired while the Olympic flag was slowly hauled down from the masthead.

Meanwhile, the 100,000 spectators had risen from their seats and stood with right arms raised in Olympic salute.

The standard bearers left the arena while five athletes dressed in white slowly drew the olympic flag over the grass.

The olympic flame that had burned for sixteen days has extinguished. The crowd stood silent for one minute while the Olympic clock struck.

At the masts of honour, the flags of Germany, Greece and Japan were raised.

On the score indicator the words "Athens 1896, Berlin 1936, Tokio 1940" appeared illuminated.

CALL TO TOKIO.

After another minute's silence, a voice was heard broadcast by loudspeakers "I summon the youth of the world to Tokio."

The choir sang the first verses of the farewell song "Games are over" and the crowd took up the other verses.

After that the crowd cheered Herr Hitler and there were repeated shouts of "Heil."

Then followed the singing of the National Anthem and the Nazi Horst Wessel song.

Owing to the late finishing of the equestrian event this evening the closing ceremony was delayed for one and a half hours.

The Olympics finished at 9-25 p.m.

A CRITICISM.

The organisation of the games has been magnificent. The one criticism to be made is the over-ardent support the German public gave its own competitors. They rather allowed nationalism to run away with them.

Germans in the third place of an event had far more applause than winners of other nationalities no matter how excellent the winner's performance was.

However, the Germans had something to enthuse over for they won a remarkable number of events. They did better than ever before in nearly every event.

Tremendous interest has been taken in the games, and not the least by Herr Hitler himself. He has attended them nearly every day.

THREE MILLION VISITORS.

It is thought that nearly three million people have paid for admission during the sixteen days.

Profiteers in tickets have done good business.

A pleasing aspect of the games has been the almost complete lack of incidents, an exception being the Peru-Austria soccer dispute and the less important question of the disqualification and re-instatement of the British boxer Richard Shrimpton.

There have never been fewer incidents at an Olympiad. The general standard of performance was generally no so good as at Los Angeles and not so many world records have been broken. It must be remembered, however, that the climate is not so good as California.

Features of the games have been the success of the Great American Negro, Jesse Owens, who won three titles, J. E. Lovelock who set up a new world record in winning the 1,500 metres, the number of events won by the Negroes and the continued supermacy of the Finns in the distance running.

Great Britain did not do at all badly. They won the 1,600 metres relay, A. G. K. Brown was second in the 400 metres, D. O. Finlay was second in the 100 metres hurdles, E. Harper second in the marathon and H. H. Whitlock won the fifty kilometres walk; while the women's team was second in the 4 X 100 metres relay and Miss Odam came second in the high jump.

AMERICANS' REVENGE.

The most notable fact about the swimming events was the way the Americans got their own back for their heavy defeats by the Japanese at Los Angeles.

In the diving, in particular, the Americans were supreme even though the Japanese did well.

The Dutch girls swam remarkably well, Miss Mastenbroek who carried off the 100 metres and 400 metres free style titles being really outstanding.

The victory of the Hungarian, Csik, in the men's 100 metres was a real surprise, seeing that three Japanese had broken the world record in earlier heats.

With the exception of R. H. Leivers, Britain did very badly in the swimming, but C. D. Tomalin, and Miss Gilbert gave satisfactory diving performances.

GERMAN ROWING SUPREMACY.

The supremacy of the Germans was the outstanding point about the rowing. The Japanese, too, introduced a note of nevelty with their fast stroking. The eights final, won by the Americans, was one of the finest ever seen. This was one of the two events Germans did not win, the other being the double-sculls, won by Jack Beresford, and Lt. Southwood, of Great Britain.

BOXERS FAIL.

With one gold and one bronze medal, Britain did well in the sailing but not one British boxer could find a place among the first four of any event.

There were no exceptional men on view with the possible exception of Suvio (Finland) and Wilson of the United States. They were the only ones in the tournament that a promoter might sign on as professionals.

The judging in the boxing was bad and some, though not the British, can say that they received a "raw deal."

The British wrestlers were just as poor as the boxers and in the weight-lifting, Walker was a disappointment.

Campbell-Grey's performance in reaching the finals was the one bright spot in the fencing.

The heavy British polo defeat by the Argentine was rather pathetic especially in view of the good show put up against the Americans in the Westchester Cup matches.

This year's modern pentatholon was notable for the fact that the German, Lt. Hendrix, broke the long run of Swedish. Hendrix was made a Captain for his efforts.

HOCKEY.

India was in a class by herself at Hockey, and Britain would not have stood a chance against her.

The best teams in the Soccer Tournament won by Italy were Norway and Germany, Germany, were knocked out by Norway in the second round and Norway was unlucky to be beaten by Italy after extra time. Italy, though champions, were not a good side. If Austria had taken their chances they would have won the final, although they were not so skilful as the Itallians.

Some of the football teams would not have disgraced themselves against the best teams of British professionals.—Reuter.

A general view of the Olympic Stadium: Photo shows the different Olympic Teams and the reading of the Olympic Oath.

Mushtaq Ali gets back at crease just in time at the Oval, London.

Duckworth trying to stump Mahomed Nissar in All-India first innings at the Oval in mail week. He had previously got rid of Mushtaq Ali and D. Hussain in this way.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

11-30 a.m. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. A Lovely Noon. By Parlaphone. Leslie Hutchinson. Song. Continental Orchestra. Dance Tunes. Maurice Winnick and his Orchestra. New music.
5-30 Relay of music from Wellington Cinema.
6-15 Talk (Gujerati): "Foundations of Music—5. Music and Accompaniments." By Mrs. Khorshed T. Mulla.
6-35 Light Music. G. N. Joshi.
7-15 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-30 "Vyayamachi Katha." (In Marathi). By M. N. Nanavadekar.
8-0 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 Light Classical Music. Vastalabai Kumtekar.
9-30 News in English.
9-45 Talk (English): "Some Human Types in Court." By S. D. Vimadalal.
10-0 A Popular Concert. Sebastian Vaz and his orchestra.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.10 k/cs.

12-36 p.m. SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. An Instrumental Programme. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel, Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 Talk (Bengali): "Stories from Puranas." By Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 Musical Selections.
2-36 Kathakata. By Charu Krishna Vedantatirtha.
5-36 Light Classical Song by Harshadev Roy.
5-51 Sarode Solo by Bishwanath Chakravarty.
6-6 Talk (Bengali): "Libraries at Home and Abroad." By Munindra Deb Rai Mahasaya. Vocal Music (Bengali).
6-26 Prafullabala—Modern.
6-36 Kalipada Pathak—Toppa.
6-51 A Special Musical Programme by the Members of New Theatres, Ltd. (To be relayed from the Tollygunge Studio).
7-51 SB News in English.
8-6 SB Charles Campbell and His Orchestra. A Light Orchestral Studio Programme.
8-51 SB General News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-6 SB Vocal Music (Bengali). Indubala.
9-26 Kashi Nath Chatterjee.
9-46 SB Interesting News of the World by Chitra Gupta.
10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin. Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Bhajan. By A.I.R. Artists—Chorus.
8-10 A.I.R. Orchestra. Ahir Bhairvon.
8-15 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. Classical Music.
8-45 Sketch (Hindustani): "My Friend." By Sahibzada Sajid Ali Khan.
9-0 Who is Singing? Guess. (Each verse will be sung by different artists). "Nukta chin hai ghami-dil us ko sunaie na bane. Kia bane bat jahan bat banae na bana." (Ghalib).
9-10 Benazir of Jaipur. "Bhor kahin milan bahalwa. Ma a hi pitam sangwa. Rahe chhe mandarwa. Ao gao nacho sab ki saheli. Sadarang ghar kaje badarwa." Asthai Jaunpuri. "Mil ja tabiba dukhe di howe sain maula we ja tabib ghar apne." Kafi Punjabi Bhairvin. "Wajh-Khamoshi na puchhi ashiq-i-dilgir se. Ek dil paya tha woh bhi chhin gaya taqdir se." Ghazal.
9-35 Master Mahboob. "Phire rah se woh yahan ate ate. Ajal mar rahi tu kahan ate ae." (Dagh).
9-45 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. "Sas yeh kina-saz kia janen. Naz wale niaz kia janen." (Dagh).
9-55 Master Mahboob. "Fitrat ne mahabat ki is tarah bina dali. Jo qaid nazar ai ik bar utha dali."
12-30 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
5-30 A.I.R. Orchestra. Malsiri.
5-35 B. S. Rawat. Bhajan.
5-40 Mohammad Husain. Ghazal.
5-45 Azizur-Rahman. Ghazal.
5-50 Hamid Husain. Dadra.
6-0 Master Mahboob. Thumri.
6-10 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. "Shabad sunawe koyaliya man. Kaise kar awe nindariya. Ek to pi bin jag rahi hun. Duje mohe birha satae. Tije mohe an jagae. Janam ki bairanian." Khayal Basant.
6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
6-40 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. Classical Music.
7-20 Rains of Sawan. (Female Chorus). "Jhuk ai badariya sawan ki." Gond Malhar.
7-30 "For Villagers Only."
8-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Granny." By Azhar Qidwai.
8-45 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. "Tum ham snag ji nan bolo peharwa. Awran se nain milawt ho. Ham se karat ho rar. Kari karun kuchh ban nahin awat. Also dhit langarwa ham se nit hi karat hai rar." Khayal Bhopa li "Hazrat Turkman ju ke bal bal jaun. Peer meso sancho ri. Shamsul Arifin ke bal bal jaun. Dukh dalidar sab dur karo." Asthai Darbari Kandra. "Nazar mila ke mire pas a ke lut liya. Nazar hati thi keh phir muskara ke lut liya." Ghazal Jigar.
9-15 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
9-45 Talk (English): "Latest Ghost Stories." By Lady Grigg.
10-0 An Operatic Programme. Recorded

SOUTH AFRICA'S "WEMBLEY"

(Continued from Page 3)

which visitors will see are:—

FEATURES

The British Government Pavilion, costing £50,000 with models of aeroplanes engines, engines and motor-cars, telling the story of transport and model ships, from primitive canoes to the Queen Mary.

King Edward's batons and swords which he carried as Field Marshal, Admiral and Air Marshal.

Wonderful collections of gems, scientifically guarded from thieves by devices operated by photo-electric cells; and

An open-air theatre, seating 10,000 in which a Pageant of South Africa will be staged.

British firms are occupying an enormous amount of space.

MANY NOVELTIES

Manchester and neighbouring towns are having a bid display, and the Presidents of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce will pay an official visit.

The Scottish National Development Council are to the fore, and the British railways will have exhibits.

An aeroplane-load of British M.P.'s is expected to visit the Exhibition.

South Africa herself provides many novelties.

RAND GOLD

If all the gold dug from the Rand mines in the last three years—valued at £200,000,000—were put into one enormous lump what would it look like?

Visitors will be able to see at a glance. A glit column, 90 feet high and 15 feet in diameter, will be there to show what this gold output would resemble. No wonder the main road through the exhibition is called 'Prosperity Avenue'.

THE BUSHMEN

British visitors will be specially interested in Chief Sobhuza II of Swaziland, who is bringing a band of his tribesmen, and a number of the aboriginal pygmies of South Africa—the bushmen, who are a wld race rapidly dying out—will also be there.

Only 5,000 of the bushmen are left it is said. Mr. Donald Bain, the explorer, has been sent into the desert to collect some for the Exhibition.

Mr. Geoffrey Towle who has just returned to London after a second visit to South Africa to supervise the arrangements for the de luxe restaurant which is being run at the exhibition by the London, Midland and Scottish Hotel Services, also gave his impressions.

"More than £500,000 is being spent, I believe by the exhibitions authorities" he said to Reuter. Taking into account the money which the foreign exhibitions are laying out—quite apart from the value of the exhibits themselves—the figure is more than a million.

Hotels are increasing their accommodation to deal with the thousands of visitors.

The exhibition looks like being a very great success. It has certainly caught the fancy of the South Africans".—Reuter.

English Experts On Indian Railway System

BIRLA SAYS IT IS USELESS TO BRING FOREIGN MEN

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Presiding over the second quarterly general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce held to-day, Mr. B. M. Birla made a vigorous protest against the suggestion recently put forward before Sir Guthrie Russel and Mr. P. R. Rau when they came to Calcutta, that the question of retrenchment in the railways should be examined by a committee of experts from England who would also make suggestions as regards the possible improvements in the railways system in this country.

In India there were plenty of men of experience and business acumen, Mr. Birla said, who could suggest all the improvement necessary in the railway administration and who would inspire confidence in the Indian mercantile community. It was useless to bring men from foreign countries where the standard of salary was far high and the methods of working were also different.

NO NEED OF MARKET FOR RAW MATERIALS.

Referring to the question of the Indo-British Trade Agreement, the speaker said, "India does not require any export market owing to there being a large consumption of the raw materials in her own territory. It is only to meet our obligations or to pay for the imports which we get that we want an export market. If we could export sufficiently to pay for our imports, we would be quite happy. But that will mean that the debt due to England will increase from year to year, and a day may come when England may find her debtor a bankrupt country with no means to redeem the debt and, thus may have to face a total loss of her capital. How is England going to avert that catastrophe?

If the United Kingdom thinks that it can afford to lose its large investment in India then, I am sure, we would accept such an offer with gratitude. But hard-headed businessmen as they are, they could not mean this. In spite of the fact that the United Kingdom may, from merely business point of view, get its requirements on better terms from other countries, I am sure, its statesmen would like to provide and take some of the wealth which they earn from this country because, after all they get the same free. In view of this, England has to arrange for an adequate balance of trade in favour of India.

IN INTERESTS OF ENGLAND.

In the past, bilateral treaties with foreign countries have been discouraged by the United Kingdom. I think in the interests of England, it is necessary that India should have favourable balance of trade with other countries amounting to 40 crores, then England has to find only a balance of trade in favour of India for another 35 crores and, therefore, before finally concluding an agreement with India, agreements with other foreign countries must also be concluded, so that the ultimate exports which England may have to take from India may be reduced. If England does not do this then the fear is that she may be able to get only a portion of her dues back from India and the rest may be a dead asset, which she would never be able to realise.

Already our debt is heavy, and you can well understand the impossibility of our repaying the same, or even the interest on it if it increases any further. This is a matter which should be seriously considered by the Government of India as well as the United Kingdom at the time of the negotiations for a fresh trade agreement.—United Press.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva 14, 1992.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 13, 1355
Parsi: Aspandarmad 30, 1305.
Hightide: 11.10; 23.13.
Lowtide: 4.32; 17.17.
Sunrise: 6h 23m.
Sunset 6h. 55m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.; Special meetings, 4-40 p.m. and 4-50 p.m.

Tuesday, September 1.

Rotary Club of Bombay: Rotarian A. S. Trollip on "The Traffic Problem." Green's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.

Haj Committee, special meeting, 5 p.m.

Sunday, September 6.

"Onam" Celebration, Muzaffarabad Hall, from 4 p.m. (S.T.). Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to preside.

INDO-AMERICAN UNION.

The Inaugural Luncheon of the Indo-American Union will be held to-day (Monday) at Green's Restaurant at 1 p.m. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.A., Ph D., D. Sc., Bar-at-Law, will deliver the inaugural address.

LECTURE ON NEW CONSTITUTION.

Under the auspices of the University Students' Parsee Union, lectures will be delivered on "New Constitution for India" by Mr. B. M. Mistry M.A. LL.B. and Position of Parsis in the new constitution" by Ervard Framroze. A. Bode B.A. to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. S.T. at the Tutorial High School (Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road.)

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 P. M.
TOM WALLS
RALPH LYNN
IN
"POT LUCK"
with
"ROBERTSON HARE"

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT
Regal and Capitol
(at usual popular prices)
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M

Also
3rd TEST at OVAL
and PETERSEN—FOORD
Championship Fight
Free List Suspended

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Show Boat." Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kelly the Second." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Speed Reporter." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Captain January." Time as usual
EXCELSIOR—"Pot Luck". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Vidrohee." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p. m.
MINERVA—"Saed-e-Havas." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Hearts Divided." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Dantes Inferno." Time as usual.
PATHE—"Till We Meet Again." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday Morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Usha." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
REGAL—"Show Boat." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Jehanara." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Prabhu-ka-Pyara." Daily at usual time.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the Council of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association was held in the Secondary Training College, Bombay, on the 24th instant when the following members were elected to form the Executive Committee for the year:—

President: Rev. Dr. J. McKenzie, M.A., D.D.,

Vice-Presidents: Principal K. S. Vakil, M. Ed., I.E.S., and Mr. V. R. Nerurkar, M.A., T.D.

Treasurer: Mr. B. N. Vaidya, B.A., B.T.

General Secretary: Mr. C. A. Christie B.A., B.T.

It was announced that the 11th session of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference will be held in Bombay from 28th to 30th December, 1936.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood a debate, open to all will be held on Saturday, the 5th September, when Mr. V. B. Shanbhag will propose that in the opinion of this House in the present political state, internationalism is a dangerous ideal for Indians to pursue. Mr. Joachim Alva will oppose.

Those desirous of taking part are requested to communicate to the Secretary, Kanara Brotherhood, 302 B, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, on or before Thursday, the 3rd Sept.

The time and place of the Debate will be notified later.

PREMIER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY'S SHARES OVERSUBSCRIBED

The Secretary of the Company writes:—The new issue of Rs. 15 lacs 6 1/4 per cent cumulative second-preference shares of the Premier Construction Co. Ltd. which was underwritten by the firm of Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee and Sons, has been over-subscribed. The subscription list was closed at 4 p.m. on Friday, the 28th August, 1936, and for the shares of Rs. 5 lacs offered to the public, applications for nearly Rs. 66 1/2 lacs were received.

CATHEDRAL OF O. L. OF HOPE, BHULESHWAR

On the 5th September at 8 a.m. there will be a solemn Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of late Archbishop of Bombay offered by the ex-students of St. Paul's High School, Belgaum. After the mass all ex-students will meet and move a resolution of condolence.

"KISAN DAY"

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the All-India Press Workers' Federation, a public meeting will be held at Jinnah Hall on Tuesday, 1st September 1936 at 7 p.m. in furtherance of the call of the All-India Kisan Committee to observe that day as "Kisan Day."

SUPPORT FOR KISAN DEMANDS

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Press Workers' Federation and the Bombay Kisan Propaganda Committee, a public meeting will be held at Fergusson Road at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, 1st September 1936 to observe "Kisan Day" and to support the demands of the Kisans as formulated by the All-India Kisan Committee.

POONA WOMEN CONGRATULATE PUNJAB SISTERS

A woman's public meeting was organised on behalf of the Stri Sevika Sangha of Poona to protest against the remarks of Bhai Paramanand. The meeting which was to be held on the 30th August was cancelled as Bhai Paramanand himself had withdrawn the statement. The council of the Stri Sevika Sangha congratulated their sisters in Punjab and U. P. for having organised effective protest and vindicated the honour of women Congress workers in the Punjab.

"KISAN DAY" IN BOMBAY

Resolutions For To-morrow's Public Meeting At Jinnah Hall

BOMBAY, Monday

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Press Workers' Federation a public meeting will be held at Jinnah Hall to-morrow (Tuesday at 7 p.m. in furtherance of the call of the All-India Kisan Committee to observe that day as "Kisan Day".

Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

RESOLUTION

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C., etc., in furtherance of the call of the All-India Kisan Committee sends its warm fraternal greetings to the Kisans and their organisations all over India.

It views with grave concern the serious worsening in the already miserable condition of the Indian peasantry, the steady deterioration in their standard of life and the intolerable hardships and exploitation to which they are subject.

It welcomes the rise of the nascent Kisan Movement at this critical juncture in Indian politics and expresses satisfaction that it is rapidly taking organisational shape. It is of opinion that this development is a happy augury for the early achievement of complete Independence.

This meeting pledges its full support to the demands of the suffering Indian peasantry, for emancipation from its present terrible conditions."

SUPPORT FOR KISAN DEMANDS

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Press Workers' Federation and the Bombay Kisan Propaganda Committee a public meeting will be held at Fergusson Road at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) to observe 'Kisan Day' and support the demands of the Kisans formulated by the All-India Kisan Committee. Mrs. Maniben Mulji will preside.

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE.

The Imperial Airway East-bound plane due to arrive Karachi on the 27th Aug. '36, and which was advertised to arrive Karachi on the 30th Aug. '36, has been further delayed.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

An industrial school for women called the Bai Sundarabai Dhuru Industrial School will be started at Gokhale Road, Dadar, near the Portuguese Church, on 1st September 1936, under the auspices of the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay. The classes in this school will be held daily, excepting Sundays and holidays, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. To begin with sewing and cutting, and fancy work will be taught in this school. The courses will be the same as followed in the other industrial schools conducted by the Mahila Seva Mandal. This school has been given a specially constructed building by Dr. R. K. Dhuru and Mr. B. K. Dhuru in memory of their sister, the late Bai Sundarabai Dhuru.

Ladies in the locality are requested to take advantage of this school.

HELP CLOTH PRINTING WORKERS

APPEAL OF THE COUNCIL OF ACTION

The Hon. General Secretary on behalf of the Council of Action of the Bombay Cloth Printing Workers' Union, writes:—

The Bombay Cloth Printing Workers who are now all on strike and have appointed a Council of Action of their own and have issued the following appeal to the public of Bombay.

The Council of Action (Majlishe Amilah) has appointed a committee called the 'Imdad Committee' i.e. Relief Committee which is now collecting funds from the citizens of Bombay in order to help those workers who are actually in difficult circumstances for giving them such assistance such as food and clothing. The Council appeals to all those who have the workers' interest at their heart and who sympathise with them to kindly send their mite to the Imdad Committee. Cloth Printing Workers' Union, Bapu Khote Street, at an early date. Arrangements have been made to distribute grain, food etc., and every single pie will be accounted for.

Crushed Under Crane

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Keshav Raghunath (aged 14) a boiler-cleaner, at Port Trust Workshop, took a swing from hand-travelling crane whose chain which was lumped to the shaft gave way and crashed on him.

He sustained injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died last night

ALL BLUES ELIMINATED FROM ROVERS' TOURNEY

Goalie's Pluck Secures Victory For "Mohammedans"

In the re-play of the match between the Mohammedan Sporting and the All Blues, the former won by three goals to one, on Sunday evening. They were deserving winners for their combination was far superior than their opponents, who seemed to be off-colour.

Plucky Goaler

The Mohammedan must be thankful to Osman, for it was his fine goal-keeping that enabled them to pass into the next round; for if the shots the Blues had at the Mohammedans' goal had actually been goals, the All Blues would have won by a difference of two goals at least.

The game started at a tremendous pace, both sharing the exchanges. The 'Blues' eventually took the upper hand and were the first to attack. A fine movement by the 'Blues' ended in Sharpe shooting over. Then twice Osman saved the goal first from a shot of Cash and immediately after a second one from R. Lumsden. At this stage the 'Blues' were doing most of the attacking and the Mohammedans' goal underwent narrow escapes. Once again the Blues came and still Osman could not be beaten. Then for the first time the Mohammedans invaded the 'Blues' goal and Ishaque cleared.

'BLUES' SCORE.

The Mohammendans did not live long in the attack, for, a few minutes later, the Blues were seen on the attack. A free-kick was then awarded against the Mohammedans, few yards out of the penalty area. J. Lumsden took the kick, and passed to Sharpe who sent in a fine pass to the centre, where R. Lumsden sent in a terrific shot, which had Osman completely beaten. Spurred on by this success, the 'Blues' made three more raids in as many minutes, but each time Osman came out the best.

MOHAMMEDANS EQUALIZE.

Juma Khan put off the pressure, by sending the ball into the opposite area, where a free-kick, was awarded against the 'Blues.' Noor Mohamed took the kick and sent in a long shot, which Ishaque found no difficulty in clearing. A minute later, however, the Mohammedans drew level through Abbas, who beat Ishaque from close quarters. This was really a surprise, for the Mohammedans to score at this period when the 'Blues' were having move of the game. Encouraged by this reverse, the 'Blues' again took up the attack, and a fine movement was spoiled by best shooting wide, from only a few yards out. The Blues tried in vain to increase their score; but there was no more scoring and at the interval the teams stood on level, both scoring once.

A FINE LEADER.

After the interval the Mohammedans were decidedly on top of the Blues and it was during its period that they scored twice, Rahim being responsible for both points. Noor Mahomed was the better of the two centre-halfs, whereas Juma Khan was the best back among all the four. In Cash the Blues had a fine leader. He was well supported by his inside men, and whereas Ramana played same as before Sen had improved a bit and sent in some fine passes.

MAHOMEDANS LEAD.

For the first ten minutes after the interval the game was evenly balanced and play went from end to end. The Mohammedans eventually took the attack and had the better of the game till the end. When both goals were missed in turn, Rahim put his side ahead midway through this period, it was the fine understanding between Aktar and Rahim, which resulted in the latter scoring.

The Mohammedans were now playing better and play was penned in the opponent's area for quite a long time, but the Barvey brothers gave nothing away, and succeeded in transferring the play to the other end, where a fine opportunity was missed by R. Lumsden hesitating and eventually being interrupted by Shafi at the expense of a corner. The corner, however, brought nothing.

Noor Mohamed then transferred play to the other end, where Rahim once again scored a little before the end.

Although by now the Blues were a beaten team, they did not give in, and were seen desperately trying in vain to reduce the margin, and they would have done it; but they found Juma Khan and Osman ready for the occasion and the final whistle saw the Mohammedan win a great game by three goals to one.

RESULT.

MOHAMMEDANS SPORTING 3 Gls
ALL BLUES 1 Gl.

TEAMS.

ALL BLUES: Ishaque, G. Carvey and E. Carvey; Broughton, J. Lumsden and Gordon; Sen, R. Lumsden, Cash, Sharpe and Ramana.

MOHAMMEDAN SPORTING: Osman, Juma Khan and Shafi; Nassim, Noor Mohd. and Bachi Khan, Satar, Rahim, Saboo, Aktar, and Abbas.

REFEREE: Mr. Hibbert.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Replay: Royal Warwicks vs. King's Regiment (Holders) at Cooperage at 5-40 p.m.

SUNDAY CRICKET IN BOMBAY

During the week-end, cricket was only played on Sunday, rain preventing the play on Saturday.

A match was played at the Oval, between the Hindu Gymkhana "A" and B.E.S.T. Sports, the former winning with 155 as against 36 of their rivals.

Bhagwandas and Deshpande for Hindu Gymkhana gave a creditable account of themselves in bowling, having captured 4 and 3 wickets for only 10 and 12 runs, respectively.

M. S. Gurtu for the Hindu Gym. made 54.

Y.M.M.A. CLUB & HINDU GYM 'B'

The Y.M.M.A. Club were engaged in an encounter with the second string of the Hindu Gymkhana at the latter's ground.

The visitors were all out for 73, S. L. Patil was mainly responsible for the early dismissal, having captured as many as 9 wickets for 27 only.

The Hindu Gymkhana piled up a huge score of 250 J. P. Kapadia and Jobanputra exceeding the half-century mark by 8 and 6 runs respectively.

PARSI GYM. VS. BOMBAY CRICKETERS.

At the Kennedy Sea-face, at the Parsi Gymkhana, the Bombay Cricketers were the visitors and the winners also, with 110 as against 79 of their hosts.

ISLAM GYM. VS. MUNICIPAL S.C.C.

The Islam Gymkhana won by an innings and 28 runs at a match played on their home ground against Municipal Sports.

The latter produced 46 and 52 against Islam's 126 (declared for 8 wickets).

Husain Miya and H. Lalji were conspicuous for their bowling feats with 7 for 17 and 6 for 20 respectively in the two innings of their rivals, Municipal Sports.

Chandrana and Samant took 6 and 2 of Islam's wickets.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

The following has been issed by the President and members of the Managing Committee of the South Indian Association Bombay, for publication:—

South Indian Association, Bombay, has been in existence for the past ten years and has been rendering useful service to the public during all these years. Among its essential features, the Reading Room and the Tamil Library stand foremost. The finances of this body are, unfortunately, in a bad state at the moment. The several branches of its activities have to be revitalised and, to achieve this, united action by the members and the public is an imperative necessity.

To indicate briefly the work before us, the Library and the Reading Room have to be improved, and instructive lectures, entertainments, indoor games, athletics, social service, etc., have to be regularly organised as of old. Above all, may we remind you that the principal objects of this institution have been and are to serve the Community, and to provide a common forum for all, with a view to foster social life, and 'esprit-de-corps.' We hope to maintain these traditions.

We extend our cordial invitation to the entire South Indian public to participate in the vigorous pursuit of these useful activities. At this juncture, we have to sink our differences and pool our resources and experience in order to work unitedly for the cause we have all at heart. A special responsibility in this behalf rests on our old members whom we invite and who, we trust, will readily respond, to provide an initial fillip by their hearty and practical support.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Chawls Sub-Committee

A suggestion has been made to the Improvements Committee by a tenant that a sub-committee might be appointed to pay visits to all the B.I. Trust and Municipal chawls so that they may see personally the irregularities of the municipal staff and breaches of the municipal rules committed by them and to whom the grievances of the tenants may be addressed for immediate action. The suggestion on the face of it is quite reasonable and it appears necessary that some attempt should be made by the Improvements Committee to go into the conditions of the tenants and find out what hardships they have been undergoing. It is not infrequent that complaints of irregularity and corruption are often levelled against the municipal employees and rent collectors and the Commissioner is often required to hold an enquiry. The Municipal Commissioner is often saddled with heavy responsibility and it is nothing strange that he often finds the 24 hours in the day too short to cope with his work. It is, therefore, fair neither to him nor to the municipal employees or the tenants that he should be asked to conduct an enquiry.

There are several problems that require the attention of the Municipal authorities and it would be worth while to set up a Chawls Sub-Committee for some months as an experimental measure.

Matunga Labour Camp

For instance, the Improvements Committee has a letter forwarded to it by the Mayor, from the Matunga Labour Camp Tenants' Committee. The tenants state that they have been served with notice to vacate; that the question of providing housing accommodation for several hundred families which will be dishoused if the notices are given effect to does not, however appear to have been taken into consideration by the Municipality; that the Camp was established twenty years ago and most of the petitioners have been residing therein for a number of years; that as they belong to the poor labouring class it will be difficult for them to find accommodation elsewhere especially during this rainy season. They request that, in the circumstances, they may be provided with similar housing accommodation elsewhere before they are made to vacate the present premises, and that unless some such arrangement is made the notices should not be executed. They submit that it would be most unfair and unjust if the Municipality were to discontinue the practice of the last 20 years of providing housing accommodation to the poorer classes in the city.

Similar matters are bound to come up before the Improvements Committee and it was time that a sub-Committee to inquire into the needs and grievances of the tenants of the chawls was set up.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Old man monsoon sent showers quite unexpectedly on Saturday morning and continued then for over two hours and it looked as if the Suburbs were going to experience another wet day but though the sky was cloudy only occasional showers fell and on Sunday at about 11.30 a.m. there was a good downpour which was responsible for cancelling most of the cricket fixtures.

The suburbs had a very quiet week-end except for a debate and a flag salutation cermony performed at the Ghatkopar Chhawin on Sunday at 8 a.m. Both these functions were well attended.

BANDRA FEAST

In another fortnight Bandra will be celebrating the feast of the Lady of mount. This feast which is known as the Bandra Feast attracts thousands of pilgrims from all over India. A fair that claims to be the biggest Catholic fair is held for a day and people flock daily.

Yesterday I visited the entire route from Bandra Railway Station and all along the fair. The Hill Road, the only road leading to the hill, is in a deplorable condition especially near the Bandra Railway Station. It is high time that both the sidings of the road which are in a disgraceful condition were asphalted. It was very pleasing to see that the road from the steps along St. John Baptist Road is undergoing extensive repairs.

Another thing I like to bring to the attention of the Police is that in their notice of regulation of traffic a mistake that has been repeated for the last two or three years is that the road from the top of the hill that diverts traffic along the sea is called 'Kane' road, and not "Cane" road as printed every year. I would like to see this error corrected this year.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1936

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

In his report on the working of co-operative societies in this Presidency for the fifteen months ending 30th June, 1935, the Registrar has sounded an optimistic note in respect of the state of affairs in the movement of which he has official charge. The story he relates, however, pertains to events which are now fourteen months old and one would be anxious to know how things have shaped themselves during the past few months and are likely to be influenced by the famine conditions which threaten to establish themselves in large parts of the Province. It is, nevertheless, some consolation to be told that efforts made to pull the agricultural societies out of the slough of despond into which they had fallen, have met a fair measure of success and that the so-called concession scheme has resulted in the escape of many a society from bankruptcy. In the period covered by the Registrar's report, the number and membership of societies, their working capital and members' deposits have all declined though there is an increase in the amounts of share capital and reserve funds. Improvement with regard to the reduction of overdues is slight, and this is due, the report states, "entirely to the unsatisfactory mode of extending the period of repayment of loans adopted by the societies." We are told that the practice followed in this respect is haphazard and not always related to the repaying capacity of the borrowers. It is difficult to accept this self-complacent explanation as satisfactory. One cannot increase one's weight by manipulating the weighing machine. If members of societies are not able to repay their loans at the proper times, overdues and arrears are bound to result and no change in the method of accounting can alter this fact. Loans are supposed to be granted after a careful consideration of the repaying capacity of the borrowers and the instalments are adjusted to it. Now, owing to various causes, repayments in time may not be practicable and there will be overdues. But over a series of years, these must, on the average, be reasonably small. If conditions are different, as they have been in this Province for a number of years, the position of the agricultural societies depending as it does on the condition of agriculture, must be considered as intrinsically and economically unsound. The remedy must be sought in the improvement of economic conditions and not in a change in the system of the extension of dates of the repayments of loans.

The True Test

The true test of judging the co-operative movement consists in the social and economic progress it promotes and the spirit of self-help and organised effort at collective improvement which it stimulates. In spite of the array of figures quoted by the Registrar, his report shows few indications of development in this direction. He complains of the inadequacy of staff and paucity of funds placed at his disposal. But the reorganisation and the strengthening of the Provincial Institute, a body which alone ought really to be in control of the policy and the working of the whole movement, appear to have been neglected. Urban banks and housing societies, it is satisfactory to note, are making steady progress and increase in deposits and low interest rates prevailing in the movement, are an index to the confidence it has succeeded in inspiring in the mind of the public. More vigorous, extensive and determined efforts seem to be called for if co-operation is to be a living force in the community. The establishment of the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank and ten new land mortgage banks, is a step in the right direction, and it is well that the report emphasises their limitations and utters a warning against exaggerated hopes. Government of India's grant for the education of co-operative workers is being departmentally utilised, independently of the Institute which is supposed to have education as one of its chief functions! This is a glaring instance of the lack of popular control and of co-ordination in the co-operative movement. The Registrar feels that the "time has really come for a definite programme of expansion" but is handicapped by "the limited resources at our disposal." He deplores the slow development of the organisation for sale of agricultural produce so vital to the rural community, and pleads "the lack of good workers and trained and reliable staff" as the main cause for the prevailing unsatisfactory state of things.

Government's Apathy

The Registrar's remarks regarding the value of co-operation as an powerful factor in the movement for the amelioration of the lot of the mass of population, are unexceptionable and are indeed welcome. The advantages of co-operative organisation are admitted; so are the needs of immediate expansion and improvement as well as the evident popular ethusiasm for the same. Where is then the hitch? Have the Government of Bombay paid any attention recently to what their own Registrar and well-tried non-official workers in the movement have had to say with regard to the condition and prospects of the co-operative movement in the Province? They appear to be supremely indifferent as to the posture of affairs and to be inclined to leave things to take their own course. Constructive thought and action are utterly lacking, popular initiative and control are at a discount and co-ordinated and concerted effort at development is absent. This conclusion is bound to be forced on any sympathetic and dispassionate observer of the co-operative movement in the Bombay Presidency.

The Critics

The critics of the Congress are getting very active—and not without reason. Its Election manifesto has captured the imagination of the vast bulk of the nation, much to the chagrin of the rival parties. Behind Pandit Kunzru's sneering criticism of the manifesto that it tries to be all things to all men there is a significant admission that the Congress has designed the manifesto for the benefit of the nation as a whole and not of any particular section or sections of it. The Pandit is reported to have described the manifesto as follows: "While it refers to the need of reforming the system of land tenure and payment of rent it is careful enough to mention the need of reforming the land revenue system also. While it asks for relief for agricultural tenants, it assures the peasant proprietors and small landholders that their interests will be safe in the hands of Congressmen. While it advocates amelioration of the condition of labourers, it shows anxiety not to alienate the sympathy of industrialists by adding that proposals in regard to this problem must take into account the economic conditions in the country." With whatever reservations and insinuations Pandit Kunzru may have said all this, there is no doubt the manifesto seeks to be fair to all sides. And nothing less can be expected from a body which claims to represent the whole nation.

The Responsivists of Poona offer a different kind of criticism. But that too is interesting in its implications. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Democratic Swaraj Party's Election Board, is "disgusted with the talk of wrecking the new constitution" as it is "futile to talk of wrecking." We have always felt and said—on the strength of the Party's traditions—that the D. S. Party differs from the Congress on several questions besides the Communal Award. Mr. Bhopatkar confirms this view. Further confirmation will be available when the Party's detailed manifesto will be published. The same may be said of those Nationalists of Bengal like Dr. Radha Kumud Muckerjee who are not yet satisfied with the condemnation of the Award by the Congress.

We regret that while the Poona audience was fully justified in resenting Sir Cowasji Jehangir's ill-cosidered remarks about the Congress President, it did not permit him to complete his speech. His view of the Congress manifesto is that, though there is no direct allusion to Communism in it, it should be read in the light of the President's speech at Lucknow. It is better re-read in the light of Pandit Kunzru's criticism. Whatever else that criticism may not do, it explodes the idea that there is any Communism in the manifesto. The only result of Sir Cowasji's indiscriminate condemnation of Congress policy as Communist will be that the people who know well the policy and its beneficence will say that, if Communism stands for all that, it could not be half so bad as it is made out to be. But that is a reaction which Sir Cowasji will hardly relish. Intelligent critics should be above the habit of calling names.

FAMINE IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT

Visit To The Affected Areas

(By H. S. KAUJALGI.)

During this week I visited with Sjt. Diwakar portions of the Bijapur taluka and the western and northern parts of the Indi taluka. Special messengers and friends have collected and sent information about many villages in the talukas of Bagalkot, Muddebihal, Bagewadi, Bijapur, Indi, and Bilgi Petha. The sad plight of the peasants and their cattle is uniform throughout these places.

We visited Atharga in the Indi taluka. As there are about two hundred wells and gardens in the village, its condition is not as bad as that of the other villages round about it. But as petty thefts have been frequent, people are afraid to go about after dusk.

Cattle and Fodder.

Cattle are the greatest sufferers of all. The prices of fodder in some areas have risen by 300 per cent. within the last month. Those that have got enough and to spare, are afraid to sell any portion of their stock as there is a possibility of draught throughout the year. Thefts of fodder are becoming frequent. At many places people are feeding their cattle with margosa leaves. The cattle-markets are being fooded by mere skeletons of cattle. On August 26, cows were sold at rupee one and annas 4 and rupee 1, as. 12 at the Chadchan market in the Indi taluka. A two-year-old heifer was offered for only 12 annas but the butchers' agents declined the offer as they could see that the heifer could not walk from Chadchan to the slaughter-house at Sholapur.

Supply of fodder is the necessity of the hour. If the authorities order fodder-bales immediately and store them at each of the M. S. M. Railway stations between Tadwal and Badami villages on both the sides of the railway-line they will find it convenient to cart them to their villages. A store at one control place will be

(Continued on Page 7).

JEWS AND PALESTINE

Dr. Imanuel Olsvanger, a Zionist, who is now in India to enlist the sympathy and support of Jews, offers a rather interesting if naive defence of the dumping of Jews on Palestine. He offers three reasons that "drove Jews from many of the countries," to Palestine. The first reason, religious sentiment, is intelligible and it worked on a scale and at a tempo which were natural and unobjectionable. But the second reason, "the national longing of millions of Jews to rebuilt their national home devastated for some centures" is rather amusing. The blunt fact is that the "homeland" was offered to Zionists by Britain and her allies for well-known reasons and in open and cynical violation of pledges to those whose "homeland" Palestine has been for "some centuries" now. Dr. Olsvanger himself admits that it is since then that immigration into Palestine really began, although, quite naturally enough, he ignores the rights of native Arabs and Christians whose home Palestine has been for "some centuries."

The third reason, persecution of Jews in other countries, is a fact which has our profoundest sympathy. But is injustice to Jews in other countries a moral justification for inflicting a worse injustice on innocent inhabitants of Palestine? The Doctor's account of improvement effected in the country is admirable. But changing a country even into a material paradise will not constitute any compensation for changing its unfortunate people into slaves.

Economic and political imperialism of Europe can also claim a similar service in "developing" colonial countries. But the fundamental evil of Imperialism does not become the less objectionable for that reason.

Our European Letter

The Spanish Struggle

Pan-Islamic Congress' Appeal To Riffs

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, August 19.

The fight in Spain, greatly in the fore-front of Europe's care and concern now, is keeping to a hard, and what is likely to be, protracted, course. The internal situation remains difficult with strong forces at the service of both sides, and the international position over the Spanish issue stands greatly complicated, especially owing to the very keen interest in the success of the insurgents stated as held by Italy, Germany and Portugal.

Britain And Spain

The German press as a whole continues to manifest the strongest sympathy for the cause of the rebels. Comments of the German papers at the same time suggest considerations of influential sections in Britain holding much reserve towards the Madrid regime and also that the hands of the French Government are greatly restrained, apart from stand of certain conservative forces in the country itself, by the attitude of Britain. Italian papers assert, if neutrality is to be real, the need of it being extended even to newspaper articles and monetary collections and contributions—a point aimed especially at the Russian position. Much attention is given to England's halt and readiness for overlooking distinction between a legally constituted Government in Madrid and the forces of revolt against it. Italy's and Germany's move is held as being one for gaining time and delaying of any definite international arrangement, a course which is of advantage to the insurgents. The latter, meanwhile, continue to get aid of direct and considerable military value from Italy and Germany. There are reports in various Continental papers of Italian and German planes and pilots being found with the rebels. Reports have also appeared about a certain number of planes being ready in England for delivery, presumably, to the Spanish rebels. In Portsmouth some such aeroplanes are mentioned as having been stopped. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* comments that this is causing a keen impression in France.

The War Situation

The fight between the two opposing Spanish forces itself shows no straight course. At places, Government forces are asserting well, and at certain centres the insurgents are holding strong positions. The Government forces have newly gained marked success in Balearen, which they now fully control while in western Spain, the insurgents have made important advances. The strategical value of the latter is enhanced by the fact that the two most important rebel generals, Molla and Franco, have been able to open direct contact. Badajoz, which the rebel forces recently captured, is reported to have been reduced to ruins. French and also some Portuguese accounts describe a state of wholesale massacre. The insurgent leaders employing the Moors, themselves are mentioned as spreading stories about the brutality and savagery of these troops to strike terror. There is not a word of comment in the German press, otherwise loud about such matters, now about the employment of the African troops in Spain. The rebel leaders at the same time are held as being apprehensive of control over the Moors, who have little interest in the struggle and are made to perform a hard task by payment or pressure or both.

A Muslim Appeal

The Executive of the Pan-Islamic Congress has issued a statement calling on the Riffs not to enter a game of butchery on behalf of the rebels with no interest or value to them. The present position of the combating forces in Spain, from the point of territorial hold, is about even. The insurgents have the advantages of trained military leadership, more modern equipment at various centres, and the active sympathy of some powerful external sources. The present Madrid Government's greatest strength is stated as consisting in wide popular support, and in many places forces supporting it, ill-equipped and scantily trained, are mentioned as fighting with astounding spirit and determination. External aid is viewed as likely to exercise in the circumstance a very decisive significance. The rebels have had the advantage of it and the control of this element remains uncertain and, bound with it, there is also much uncertainty about the end of the struggle. With this factor eliminated, the prospect of the Azana regime asserting itself is viewed optimistically. The delay and difficulty of its elimination meanwhile imply a very serious check to the Madrid regime, indicating at the same time the nature and extent of international interests concerned. The position of the Blum Government in France as well in this background becomes very difficult and trying.

The Abyssinian Front

Reports in various European papers indicate groups of Abyssinians in different parts keeping a keen struggle against Italian domination. There is no rigidly centralized leadership behind this fight, and in the absence of such a one, the non-extension of any external aid, and the practical recognition in various ways of Italian conquest by different Powers the chances of this fight asserting so as to uproot the Italian position are not viewed at present with much seriousness. It still comes to significance as reflecting the care of Abyssinians for the independence of the land, showing up still the wound of a rough aggression and a big betrayal, and pointing that the task of consolidating the land for Italy will not be quick or easy. It is also view-

(Continued on Page 14)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FRANCO-POLISH RELATIONS.

Dr. Schacht's visit to France is not without economic significance. But how far the efforts to establish better economic relations between the two countries and how this course will help the cause of peace depend upon the acuteness of Germany's financial needs. In the meantime Dr. Schacht, taking the cue from Herr Hitler, has straightforwardly explained that the new conscription scheme has been enforced in reply to Russia. This is true enough. Hitler is immediately concerned more with Russia than with France. But even though Nazi aggressiveness is directed against Russia, French anxiety cannot be allayed for the simple reason that Herr Hitler may direct his attention towards France also at any moment. French statesmen, we believe, realise this. More important than Dr. Schacht's assurances, however, is the report of attempts to revive Franco-Polish relations on the old basis. If this attempt succeeds, much of the danger from Herr Hitler, both to Eastern and Western Europe, will be obviated.

GRACEFUL TRIBUTE

It was a graceful tribute which Mr. Norman Thomas, one of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States and the leader of the American Socialist Party, paid to the Non-Co-operation Movement and its author Mahatma Gandhi. He characterised the movement as India's contribution to world peace and hoped that India might still be able to achieve her goal by the method of non-violent, non-co-operation. It is no wonder that Mahatmaji's gospel of love should come as a healing balm to a world distracted by many sanguinary wars and revolutions, and that it should have an innate appeal to all thinking men. We are also glad to note that Mr. Thomas is conscious of the reactions which America's immigration policy of racial and nationality discrimination is causing in India and elsewhere. It is auspicious, indeed, that American public men are showing signs of discarding their proverbially insular outlook, and viewing various international problems in their true perspective.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Viceroy's address to the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural research is indicative of his unflagging enthusiasm for the improvement of agriculture in India, which he regards as "the most vital matter before Governments in India." It is to be hoped that his ceaseless concentration on this subject will not be a mere matter of exhortations to all and sundry and is not calculated to divert attention from the most urgent political problems of the country on the solution of which depends any real and substantial improvement in agriculture or other constructive activities. His address dwelt mostly on the need for agricultural research and full co-ordination between all the Governments in the country in utilising its results. But nobody doubts the need for agricultural research—or for that matter for research in any other national activity—nor will provincial Governments fail to utilise its results if it is really such as to yield practical results.

ITS LIMITATIONS

The Viceroy himself recognized the limitations of research when he said: "Agricultural research will merit and will receive public support in proportion as the results of research are translated into field of practice appropriate to the conditions in which the cultivator works and as they are thereafter brought home to the villager. The results of research become effective only when by these processes they render the business of farming more profitable." Moreover, in the case of millions of peasants the most urgent need is not for new research but for the application of past research, for which purpose they need more practical education, more capital and, above all, more relief from rack-renting and grinding taxation. If these needs are not satisfied the mere talk of research cannot but strike them as a sop or a device to divert their attention from their more urgent needs.

TITLES

We never expected that the resolutions of Mr. Sri Prakasa and other M.L.A's recommending that Government servants should not accept any title or decoration, would succeed in their object. But the fact that they have been disallowed on the constitutional ground of relating to a matter which is not the concern of the Governor-General-in-Council reveals one of the many evils of British administration in India. It has been recognised the world over that titles and decorations are more often than not essentially temptations of a dubious kind. Even in conservative Britain, the unmistakable tendency is progressively to do away with what at best is a survival from a bygone age of feudalism and bribery. In the British Dominions titles for Government servants and even non-officials are practically unknown. And there are some Dominions who have definitely preferred the discourtesy of warning the British Government rather than allowing their nationals to accept any title from London. In India, however, the practice of conferring titles is a main feature of the administration. And not unnaturally so.

Vegetable Ghee Manufacturing In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,— R. N. Bapasola has certainly done a great service in placing before the Indian public in general and industrialists in particular all the facts and figures about this industry. I have been working out this scheme these two months and I can say with some confidence that the facts and figures given therein and the prospects held out are fairly accurate, except for a few inaccuracies here and there. All these will, taken for safety's sake reduce the profit to Rs. 150,000 instead of Rs. 304,000 for 12 months. Still a lakh and half for an investment of 8 lakhs is not a bad return in these days, apart from other benefits to the public and the country.

Some more accurate information is necessary in order to select a most convenient and suitable place to locate this industry and these are:—

(a) Quantity and quality of water.

(b) Places and extent of consumption of vegetable ghee in India province by province.

(c) Convenient places where oxygen, the by-product, could be disposed of because it is an important by-product.

In my opinion, the amount specified for building is insufficicent. Similarly the items of expenses are a little under-estimated. Some more items have to be taken into consideration. The prices of raw material and finished article are not quite up to date, and I think a little inaccurate. For all these, I have brought down the profit to 50 per cent of the estimated amount. Then, too, the industry is most attractive and useful.

Thanking Mr. Bapasola once more for awakening our industrial-minded people to one more new industry in the country and thus making a contribution towards the industrial progress of the country.—Yours etc.,

N. R. KEMBHAVI.

The Bijapur Mahalaxmi Co., Bijapur.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

With regard to Lord Strabolgi's suggestion (that there should be R.A.F. women pilots) he (Lord Swinton) said he could not agree that a fighting formation, such as the reserve would be, should recruit women pilots. War was a beastly enough thing, and he did not want to add it it.—"Daily Herald."

* * * *

The Poona audience lost their temper most unreasonably. We rather sympathise with and appreciate Sir Cowasji Jehangir's accusation that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a "spoilt child" of the Congress.

The President has palpably proved a traitor to his own class and it is natural that spoilt children of fortune and capitalistic society should be unable to stand him.

* * * *

There was warm appreciation of the honour shown to the Governing Body (of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research) by His Excellency the Viceroy by inviting it to meet at Viceregal Lodge, where the stage was well set for the occasion. The meeting was held in the handsome teak-panelled library of the Council of State. The presidential chair and dais and canopy of the Council President were brought in for the Viceroy, and the seats of the Governors were arranged horse-shoe fashion before the presidential dais.

—Simla correspondent of Bori Bunder.

What better and more artistic stage could be set for discussing a subject so vitally relating to the Indian peasants living half-starved, half-naked in mud hovels?

* * * *

The improvement of agriculture, said the Viceroy, was "the most vital matter before Government in India."

Lord Linlithgow's discovery is not exactly a compliment to the hoary 150 old "British Raj" in India.

* * * *

JEWISH CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD

Fresh Outrages

—Anglo-Indian headlines.

Quite correct. But since you might naturally carry a wrong impression from the plural "outrages," we might point out that the other fresh outrage under the above headings relates to an Arab having been "fatally shot in the Jewish quarter."

We congratulate our contemporary.

* * * *

Organised British Labour "regrets the European non-intervention agreement, as the rebel forces and the democratically elected recognised Government in Spain are thereby placed on the same footing."

—London Cable.

Organised British Labour ought to be grateful that both have at least been placed on the same footing.

The British Government could easily have done worse and caused grave embarrassment to the respectable and helpless "organised Labour" of Britain.

* * * *

The "Daily Herald," according to Reuter, believes that mass opinion in both countries (Egypt and Britain) will be more than satisfied.

Scratch a British "Socialist" and you will find—well, a "British" Socialist

* * * *

The Norwegian Minister of Justice says, "If Trotsky can obtain a visa enabling him to leave Norway we would feel glad."

Another exchange of complimentary telegrams is obviously indicated. But perhaps it will take place after M. Stalin has hounded Trotsky out of Norway.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(Contributed By The Junior Colleague).

The object of the suggested meeting between Hitler and Mussolini is to find an Italian wife for the bachelor Fuhrer.

The Government of India are considering sending an invitation to Trotsky to come to India and live——in one of the detention camps in Bengal.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir has offered one of his Readymoney buildings to the Civil Liberties Union for their headquarters.

Doing Good And Advancing World

Greatest Virtue Of Late Sir Dinshaw Wacha

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO EX-PRESIDENT, WHO HATED DOUBLE-DEALING

Resolutions condoling the sad demise of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, and requesting the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat to place the resolution on permanent record, were unanimously passed at a meeting, held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay, under Mr. M. P. Kharegat's presidentship.

The meeting was attended by a large number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen. The chairman of the meeting in the course of his address, said that it was the custom of the community to appoint a senior trustee of the Parsi Panchayat as the chairman of such meetings, and it was in accordance with that custom that he had been chosen. But he wished the responsibility had devolved upon some politician as he would have done better justice to the subject, and as he did not take part in politics.

He observed that they did honour to the ladies and gentlemen of the community belonging two categories, namely those who had done good to the world by a proper use of the wealth they had, and those who did the same by their labour, intelligence and other virtues. The late Sir Dinshaw Wacha belonged to the second category.

The late Sir Dinshaw Wacha's intelligence even from childhood was of a very high order. He was a tireless student, his memory and thought-power were excellent; he had a copious and swift flow of thoughts and he could give expression to those thoughts with ease and rapidity and in forceful language.

HIS GREATEST VIRTUE

But man could not do good to the world by intelligence alone, and other qualifications were necessary, and Sir Dinshaw possessed them. He was extreme industrious, earnest, honest, impartial and morally brave. But his greatest virtue was his keen desire to do good and advance the world, especially our land of India and its poor people. That was the fundamental motive of all his activities.

His public activities showed—and they were good many—that he had the good of the people of India at heart. That object remained the same to the end, although the means for attaining that object had to be altered.

At first he was a severe critic of some of the actions of Government and of some Government offices; later he became a severe critic of the Opposition "As long as there was no likelihood of injury to the stability of British rule", the speaker added, 'he devoted his attention to the correction of those defects, but when he found that the Opposition wanted to destroy that rule, root and branch, he began supporting that rule.'

CHANGED HIS COURSE

"Considering that if the British rule be destroyed immense harm would befall the poor people of India and the individual liberty that we now enjoy under that rule would also be destroyed," he observed, "the late Sir Dinshaw Wacha changed his course".

In his humble opinion, the step that he took was perfectly just and wise, and that it was the best proof of his impartiality, courage and true desire to do good.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, extolling the virtues of the great departed patriot, remarked that Sir Dinshaw Wacha was a selfless son of India. It should not be regarded for a moment that Sir Dinshaw was first a Parsi, and that as Parsi his memory should be honoured, but that he should be remembered for the services he rendered to all communities and to the country.

NOT A DOUBLE-DEALER

The late Sir Dinshaw Wacha was not one of those people who rose to prominence by duplicity and dishonesty. He was not like one of those who would attend Government House parties and vilify the Congress Secretary, and then oppose the Government in public bodies simply to show the public that they were opposing the Government.

Several others, like Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir Normestjee Adenwalla, Sir Naserwanji Choksi, Dr. Dadiba Saher, Mr. Sorab Davar and Dr J K. Cursetji spoke on the occasion.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Lady Jehangir were among others present on the occasion.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

Congress To Support Nationalist Harijans

SEQUEL TO NEGOTIATION WITH M. C. RAJAH

Anti-Conversionists To Oppose Ambedkarites

Important consultations between the Bombay Congress leaders and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., the well-known Harijan leader of Madras, were held, it is understood, during the week-end, when Rao Bahadur Rajah visited the city 'en route' to Simla, to attend the Assembly Session.

The discussion, it appears, took place on the position of the Harijans 'vis-a-vis' the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Provincial Legislative Assembly, and the discussions proceeded, it is learnt, in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

It is understood that the Harijans who are outside the fold of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, will very likely contest the elections.

CONGRESS INTEREST

Though the Harijan candidates may not stand on the Congress ticket, there is every chance that the Congress will offer the fullest support possible in the circumstances, to the Nationalist elements among the Harijans.

Rao Bahadur Rajah, it is stated, was informed that the Congress would pull its weight, if need be, with the Nationalist-minded Harijans, in getting them elected to the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

As a result of these discussions, which are still progressing, it is considered likely that there will be more than one Harijan candidate for each of the two seats reserved for the Sheduled Castes in Bombay City, and Nationalists among them will be supported by the Congress.

CONVERSION CHIMERA

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, it is well-known, is deadly opposed to any idea of conversion, and, in his opinion, mass conversions are mere chimera. Certain quarters hold that once mass conversions are started, there is every danger of groups of Harijans being swayed by propagandist missionaries who paint "Paradise" before the eyes of these unfortunate people, who will thus be distracted in every direction. Moreover for large numbers of Harijans steeped in Hindu religious traditions, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to be induced to change their faiths, in so orderly a fashion, as the two doctors (Dr Moonje and Dr. Ambedkar) would have them.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Mr. Munshi To Contest University Constituency Seat

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION AND AFTER

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, it is understood, will be the Congress candidate who will contest from the Bombay University Constituency for the Provincial Assembly (Lower House) in the forthcoming elections.

To-morrow (Monday) is the last day for receiving nominations at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Composite Parliamentary Committee. The consensus of opinion among the Congress circles is that Mr. Munshi is a fit candidate to contest for the seat on the Congress ticket, both in view of his long services to the country and the Congress and his popularity among the University registered graduates who form the electorate of the constituency.

It is therefore a foregone conclusion that no other Congressman would desire to contest the University seat on the Congress ticket and that Mr. Munshi would be nominated by the Congress Composite Parliamentary Committee.

DR. VAD'S REMEDY.

Dr. B. G. Vad, is the present incumbent in the Legislative Council on behalf of the Bombay University. Dr. Vad, it will be remembered, recently received secured public notice for the peculiar views he had expressed in connection with the Students' Demonstration against the "Matriculation Massacre." It was Dr. Vad, who, in the first instance, charged the Bombay University authorities with inefficiency for not dealing with the students in a firm manner which was right and proper in the view of Dr. Vad!

In the second instance, Dr. Vad again moved an amendment which could be described as curious in the following circumstances:—

A supplementary grant of Rs. 350 was demanded from the Senate on the 19th August, to repair the damages done to glass panes and windows. These damages were attributed to the student demonstrators, though it was not known what evidence the University authorities had before them to say that the demonstrators were responsible for the particular damages.

"PAWNS IN THE GAME."

Dr. Vad moved an amendment that the matter should be referred back to the Syndicate. He said that he had all sympathy for the plucked Matriculation students. He could not, however, help expressing his resentment at the conduct of those who had organised the demonstrations by making the students believe that they were victims of a massacre. The boys had been made pawns in the game. (What was the game and who benefited, whether financially or otherwise, by it, Dr. Vad, alone must know.)

"Dr. Vad was of opinion that those responsible for the demonstration should be made to pay for the damage. If they sanctioned the grant, it would mean approval of the action of the agitators. He wanted to know whether the Syndicate had made any attempts to recover damages from those responsible for the mischief."

MATTER HANGING FIRE.

A poll was, in addition, demanded and the amendment was carried 60 voting for and 37 against. Thanks to Dr. B. G. Vad, the matter is still hanging fire and it will be quite interesting to know how the University Syndicate or the Senate proposes to collect the amount of Rs. 350 from "those responsible for the mischief."

Under-Carriage Damaged

LONDON, August 30.

It is learnt that the undercarriage of the "Horsa" is slightly damaged but is reparable on the spot.

The passengers are being taken to Bahrein not to Basra.—Reuter.

Act Of "Courtesy" Or "Political" Visit?

VIENNA, Aug. 29.

The Hungarian Regent, Admiral Horthy visited President Miklas at its summer residence at the Veldenwoerthe lake.

It is officially emphasised that the visit is merely an act of courtesy but it has aroused keen political speculation as it is the first time that Admiral Horthy has left Hungray since 1920 and during the "hunting trip" he had also seen Herr Hitler and Dr. Schuschnigg.—Reuter's Special.

More Arrests In Moscow

'TROTSKYITE' PURGE CONTINUES

MOSCOW Aug. 30.

The Soviet authorities are effectively carrying on the relentless purge of the supposed Trotskyite element particularly intellectual circles.

Several latest arrests were made at the Leningrad Pedagogical Institute where many teachers and students are alleged to be followers of Trotsky.—Reuter.

SOVIET NOTE TO NORWAY

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.

A Soviet Government communication to the Norwegian Government says, continued residence of Trotsky in Norway is likely to injure the friendly relations between the two countries. —Reuter.

FREEDOM v. REACTION

(Continued from Page 1)

had shed its lathargy of ages and marched ahead.

After Messrs. Iswarbhai Patel (G. Ward Congress) and L. V. Kondaye (F Ward Congress) addressed the meeting, a resolution was passed, extending the greetings of the meeting to the democratic forces in Spain in their fight against reaction.

The following resolution moved and supported by Messrs. Meherally and Batliwala (Congress Socialists) was passed.

This public meeting of Bombay citizens held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and the 'A', 'F' and Wards District Congress Committees on "Spain Day" sends its warm greetings to the democratic, peasant and working-class forces of Spain who are so heroically defending the Popular Front Government against the Fascist revolt of the militarists, the landed aristocracy and the clergy. The meeting puts in a warning against reports that make it appear that the civil war in Spain is a struggle between Communism and Fascism, when the fact is that the reactionary aristocracy supported by military officers is trying to overthrow a Government that sought to improve the economic condition of the masses and assure their democratic liberties.

FREEDOM V. REACTION

The meeting is further of opinion that the Civil War in Spain is no more national affair, as the division of sympathy in other countries and attempts at intervention conclusively show. The struggle in Spain, on an international scale is the struggle between forces of political and economic freedom and those of reaction and war.

The meeting further emphasizes that world peace is not possible, so long as imperialism exists, and appeals to the 'Popular Front' to meet the demand for complete independence of the people of the Spanish colonies.

Chowpatty Meeting

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, presided at the Chaupatty meeting.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik of the A. I. K. C. moved the following resolution:

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay extend its full sympathy for, and declares its complete solidarity with, the 'People's Front' in Spain and to its Government as well as to the workers and peasants who are fighting a noble and heroic battle in defence of the Republic, the democratic rights of the people and the interest of the masses.

"This meeting further emphasizes the urgency of similar "People's Fronts" (composed of all parties and organisations pledged to the achievement and defence of National Independence, Democratic Rights and the interests of the toiling masses and the peace) being developed in all countries and especially in India if social progress is to be assured".

CAUSE OF SYMPATHY.

Moving the above resolution Mr. Yagnik asked what was it that impelled them to sympathise and fraternise with the Spanish workers who were 6,000 miles away? They were praying for the victory of Spanish "Popular Front" which stood for the workers, defending them against the onslaught of Fascism. Though the ballot had established a Republic in Spain, the condition of the people remained as miserable as ever. For the Spanish Government, which stood for the workers, had to fight for its existence, against the vested interests who had created the civil war supported by other class-interests elsewhere. India had to gain much by the Spanish example.

Mr. Lalje Pendse, supporting the resolution, pointed out that the Spanish people were fighting for their constitution, relief of unemployment, land-reform, and control of industry.

A THREATENED BLOW.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji pointed out the gravity of the situation. A defeat of the Spanish Government would be a blow to the international solidarity of the working class.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, Mr. Bhogle and Mr. Bukhari also spoke.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS

District And Provincial Contests In November

PRESIDENT'S ELECTION IN DECEMBER

In view of the extension of the date for the enrolment of Congress members till September 30. next, it is stated, the elections to the various Ward District Congress Committees may be held in November, and the B. P. C. C., Elections will be held most probably during the third week of November.

The despatch of the primary electoral rolls to the Provincial Congress Committee may be completed by the District Congress Committees, by about the 10th of October.

QUOTA OF DELEGATES.

By the end of October, the All-India Congress Committee may intimate the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, of the quota of delegates fixed according to the number of primary members enrolled.

DIST. & PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Elections to the District Congress Committees may be held during the second week of November, and the election of members to the B. P. C. C., who will also be delegates to the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress at Faizpur, may be held during the third week of November.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

The provinces may be called upon to elect the President of the Congress and intimate the result of the election to the All-India Congress Committee, by the first week of December.

NIMBKAR ON LECTURING TOUR

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Labour leader left by Sunday night Nagpur Express for Akola wherefrom he would commence a lecturing tour on Socialism.

The tour would last till 11th September and would include Amaravati, Yeotmal, Khama, Vani, Basim, Akhot, and conclude at Akola on 11th September.

The tour is under the ausplices of several Labour and Socialist organisations of C.P. (Berar).

Kamgar Maidan Meeting

Mr. V. B. Karnik presiding at an earlier meeting held at Kamgar Maidan, Parel said that in Spain the Government established by law after an electoral victory was sought to be overthrown by the reactionary classes. The rebels in Spain were being bolstered up by the forces of International Fascism.

INCONSISTENT.

The neutrality pact signed by all the Major Powers was inconsistent with the ordinary international code which enjoined on every Government to lend support to every lawfully established Government as against any invasions or uprisings or rebellions.

The hope for workers and peasants of Spain lay only in the International working class.

A resolution similar to that passed by the chowpatty meeting was passed at the meeting.

Among the speakers were S. P. Bhise, W. G. Kulkarni, Shahid, Madan Shetty, D. L. Phatak and K. P. Bhatkar.

PROCESSION.

In the evening a torch light procession was taken out from Chowpatty through Vithalbhai Patel Road, C. P. Tank, Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road, and ended at the Congress House, after a speech by Mr. Lalji Pendse and the raising of slogans and songs.

Slogans for the 'Popular Front' were raised throughout.

A procession from Kamgar Maidan was not taken out through lack of time, to reach the Chowpatty meeting in time.

Speakers at Northbrooke Garden meeting included Messrs. Mahmud Yusuf, Abdul Satar, R. S. Pandit, Mahomed Ismail, Rahimtullah.

World Peace Congress

Europe Like A Powder Magazine

Bombay Falls In Line To Prevent Imperialist Wars

The Bombay Committee of the World Peace Congress with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, India's representative on the World Committee as President has issued the following manifesto:—

A World Peace Congress has been summoned at Brussels on the 3rd of September of this year. It was the last noble act of Henri Barbusse to devise this strategy for the defence of a Peace precariously perched on a forest of bayonets that is Europe. Pursuing conflicting National Policies, torn with Imperialist rivalries and dominated by Fascist war-mongers, the Nations of Europe have turned their Continent into an armed camp echoing with the tramp of millions of marching feet. Peace is at the mercy of an incident. Any stray spark will suffice to set the whole European powder magazine ablaze. The war that will ensue may spread all over the world and will surpass in its horror and ferocity the last World War a hundred times. The Army General staffs employing all the diabolical weapons that modern science has perfected will dreanch the earth with the blood of countless youths, spread ng death and devastation on a scale unimaginable. The only outcome of such terrible conflict between the Nations of the World will be the total destruction of our civilisation and culture. After these shambles the earth will become a tomb gradually decaying and relapsing into barbarism just as Ancient Rome sank into the Dark Ages after its nomadic invaders from the North had departed.

GHASTLY FUTURE.

Justly alarmed at the prospects of such a ghastly future all the progressive and peace loving forces,—Pacifists, Liberals Thinkers, Workers, Peasants and Humanists have felt the need of uniting and organising to fight against the approaching menace of another World War. It fell to Barbusse to raise such an organisation but death claimed him before he could complete his task. Romain Rolland has stepped in his place taking up the thread where his dead comrade had left it. Leaders of thought and men in all countries have declared their warm solidarity with the World Peace Congress which has been called to give necessary lead to the peoples of the world in their difficult task to standing on guard for the protection of peace. On the world committee India is represented by Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojni Naidu, Rabindranath Tagore, and Ramanand Chatterjee.

In various countries of Europe and America National Committees have been formed to co-operate with the world committee in defending the cause of peace. National Committee has also been formed in India.

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT

The Bombay Presidency Committee with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as President consists of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. S. A Brelvi, Mr. K T. Shah, Mr. S. A. Dange, Mr. Bhogle, Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr. Dinkar Mehta, Mr. J. Bukhari, Mr. V. D Chitle, Dr Sumant Mehta, Mr. S. V. Parulekar, Mr. S. P Bhise with Messrs Indulal Yagnik and S. K. Shah as secretaries.

The committee has decided to have a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay on the 3rd September to extend the support of the citizens of Bombay to the World Peace Congress and pledge itself to promote all efforts to prevent Imperialist wars and further the cause of peace.

Flag Salutation

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS

All Must Become Members. Exhorts Mrs. Naidu

The monthly Flag Saluting ceremony was held in the city, at the Congress House, and in the various wards.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu unfurled the Tri-colour at the Congress House, amidst a large gathering.

Mrs. Naidu hoisting the National Flag said that they should realise the significance of the function which was observed all over the country regularly every month.

Every country in the world honoured its Flag and the latest instance was Spain, where the people were engaged in a desperate struggle with the enemies of freedom, which was symbolised by the flag of the Republic. She exhorted the people to preserve the honour of the National Flag.

Referring to the enrolment of Congress members, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu considered it a duty of every one to become a member of the Congress. It was the duty of every one to spare at least two hours daily to enrol as many members as possible as the date of enrolment was extended to September 30.

The women volunteers and workers of the Congress must consider it their special responsibility to enrol more members, as they had better opportunities of approaching people at their homes and explaining to them the need for strengthening the Congress.

The significance of the Flag Salutation ceremony held every month, would not be effective if every one who had respect for the Flag did not implement this respect by concrete contribution towards strengthening the Congress organisation.

Co-operators' Party To Mr. Punjabi

The Chairman and Members of the Central Board of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute gave a tea party to meet Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Registrar Co-operative Societies, who is leaving the Co-operative Department shortly, at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building on Sunday. A large number of Co-operators in Bombay were present.

FAMINE IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT

(Continued from Page 6)

very inconvenient for the villagers.

Plight of the Villagers.

Though the lot of human beings is not comparatively as pitiable as that of cattle their plight can be gauged from many circumstances. We hear instances of thefts of bread by hungry persons who openly confess their guilt and stand before their accusers with hungry bellies and hollow eyes. In many villages people are ready to work, but are not finding any employment. There is a fall of nearly 60 per cent. in the daily wages of the workers in the villages. The labourers in Indi Taluka are working for one anna per day but at many places even that anna is not available as there is none to engage these workers.

Scarcity of Water.

Some villages are suffering from water-scarcity. A number of villages that have only kharif lands, have lost all hopes of any crop this year.

There is no knowing when the district authorities will open their eyes to the situation. The District Local Board also is equally lethargic though it has got its full quota of road grants this year. We hear that the members of the Legislative Councils from Nasik, Nagar and Poona are active in the famine-areas of their districts; but, unfortunately for us, the member representing our district is conspicuous by his inactivity.

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80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Ban On "Frontier Gandhi" Must Go

CONGRESSMEN TO PRESS ADJOURNMENT

Assembly Party Chief To Meet Opposition Leaders For Securing Co-operation

SIMLA, August 30.

Opposition to the Ticketless Travel Bill, which is coming before the Assembly, which commences to-morrow, was decided upon by the Congress Party which met this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the Assembly Chamber.

The Party would oppose the motion for reference of the Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill to a Select Committee and move its circulation.

As regards the Company and Cantonment Acts Amendment Bills it is understood that amendments will be proposed by the Party.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

It is understood that it has been decided to press the adjournment motions tabled by Party Members relating to the ban on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, interference in election work, abolition of the Tariff Board, Indian Civil Service recruitment, reduction of duty on British textiles, etc.

Before the Assembly meets to-morrow Mr. Bhulabhai Desai on behalf of the Congress Party will meet other Opposition Party leaders to sound their attitude regarding the various motions and bills with a view to securing co-ordination and co-operation.

The Party passed a condolence resolution on Dr. Ansari's death. —United Press.

Famine Scenes In Dohad And Jhalod Talukas

Bhils selling wooden pillars of their huts.

Mr. Sukhdev Trivedi, Secretary, Bhil Seva Mandal, at the office of the Mandal at Dohad amidst the Bhils.

Famine-stricken people of th e Bhil tract selling their cattle dirt cheap—from 12 annas to Rs. 2 per head.

Khariff crop of maize is dest royed and its stems are being sold as fodder.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY SURVEY

(BYZANDHYALA)

All the eyes that are anxious to discern any dark patches in the horizon as well those who are fervently praying for relief from drought, are alike doomed for disappointment. The very disheartening character of the monsoon this year is causing many to take a very pessimistic view regarding the agricultural, industrial and financial prosperity of the country. The standing crops in several parts of the country have deteriorated either from drought or deluge, and the vast majority of the rural population on whose prosperity the country's welfare depends, are in a serious plight.

Plight Of Industries In India

Prospects in industrial India also appear very bleak. The textile industry is passing through a critical period. The accumulation of large stocks, the menace of the foreign competition and the poor off-take in the piecegoods market, are responsible for many a mill close its doors, while the others are reported to have been working at a loss. The cement industry, which is trying to consolidate its progress on sure foundations by the 'merger' scheme is now faced with the alarming news of starting new factories in many parts of the country. Despite the efforts for the formation of a 'sugar merger' the industry is also suffering from troubles both internal and external. Jute, which is the impregnable monopoly of India, is in a serious predicament. Though an increase in the demand for hessians and jute fabrics is brought about by the trade recovery in U. S. A. and other places, the prospects of the industry appear very gloomy, as an early settlement of their internal disputes, is out of sight. The reported enquiries of the British Government for the manufacture of a few million sand bags have caused temporary spurt in the quotations of the various jute products. But the competition among the mills has gone to dangerous points, as the Jute Mills Association has allowed its members to work for 54 hours per week, while the non-members have gone to the extent of working even 100 hours a week. The prospects of coal, as one has put, are as black as its colour. In view of the prevailing unsatisfactory conditions alround, many are also inclined to take a pessimistic view of the Iron and Steel industry which, after having recovered from crisis, is now definitely on the road to prosperity.

The disappointing character of the monsoon, coupled with the gloomy prospects of the industries are causing many to liquidate their industrial holding in anticipation of lower dividends next year, but the dearth of attractive investments is again preventing a large scale liquidation.

Glut In The Money-Market

The money market is devoid of any interesting developments with the call-money rate quoting at rock bottom levels. With the absence of any demand for funds either from trade or industrial quarters, and with continuous exports of the yellow metal, the institutional investors are in a flux to divert their funds in remunerative channels. The floatation of a large number of new issues by private concerns and semi-official bodies, afford an opportunity, but they absorb a very little portion of the available funds in the market.

The Treasury Bills operations do not reflect any changes in the money market. The apathy shown by the investors of the Treasury Bills has of course stemmed the downward trend of the yield on treasuries, but the Government should increase their sale of Treasuries and thus popularise amongst the public, so as to provide an opportunity for short-term investment. The Government can also very well utilise the existing plethora of funds by floating long-term loans for the purposes of well-organised capital expenditure programme. As reiterated by Mr. Walchand Hirachand this week, such bold programme of capital expenditure will not only enable the Government to borrow funds at the most advantageous rates, but create employment to the unemployed millions in India.

Prospects Of Sugar Industry

The industries in India are fast realising the advantages of the horizontal combinations which have proved very effective in other parts of the world. The Cement Merger has become an accomplished fact. A combination of some Iron and Steel concerns is under negotiations. The latest instance is the sugar merger. A sugar marketing board, on the same lines as the Cement marketing board, has been formed with a capital of Rs. 2 crores to secure best prices for the Indian manufactured sugar.

One of the industries in India that has made a satisfactory progress under aegis of protection is the sugar industry. The total area under cane cultivation has nearly doubled during the past five years, while the production has increased from 89,768 to 690,000 tons during the same period. The consumption being maintained more or less at a stable level the Indian sugar has been able to oust the foreign imports which declined from 932,276 tons in 1929 to 205,000 tons in 1935-36.

The quotation for the sugar in India varies from Rs. 7/8 to Rs. 8/2 per maund, but it is cheaper than Java sugar by about one rupee. With a protective duty of Rs. 6-11-5 per maund and with prospects of an increased consumption in future the industry is expected to witness better times in the years to come.

Sugar Marketing Board

The new sugar marketing Board which comprises of the different manufacturing concerns in the country, will strike to prevent the cut-throat competition among the companies and secure best price for their produce.

Though the sugar marketing board is to be welcomed by all, the success of its functions appears rather doubtful in view of the fact that the 154 concerns situated in the different ports of the country cannot be brought under a single authority for arranging an organised sale of the sugar. The cost of production varies from place to place and the Board's success is not so easy as in the case of the Cement Board.

Problems Facing The Industry

Further the problem facing the industry is the over production, and the utilisation of the molasses, with the assurance of a minimum price for cane, the production of cane as well the finished product has greatly increased in recent years. The productive capacity of the mills has increased to such an extent to meet the entire needs of India and to leave a small export surplus. But the foreign imports still continue, though on a smaller scale. The Sugar Mills Association has recently passed a resolution recommending not to commence crushing for next season before December 1, 1936. The utilisation of the molasses in any bye-product, which has been prohibited by the Government is another handicap for the industry.

Though the Marketing Board may try to ration the sales and secure better prices for their produce, it may not prove to be a great boon to the industry to relieve it from the existing disabilities, and thus to attain a stage when it can throw off its shackles of protection and stand on its own legs.

DOWRY SYSTEM MUST GO

Bill Before Baroda Legislature

BARODA, August 30.

The forthcoming session of the State Representative Assembly will be held here on September 3 under the presidency of Acting Dewan Col. Kumar Shivrajsingh.

Forty-nine resolutions will come up for discussion at the session, the important ones being, urging Government to hold open competitive examinations for State service; providing adequate facilities for wells for Harijans in State; to evolve scheme to remove the burden of crushing poverty and indebtedness of peasants; to compulsorily retire State servants over 50 years of age; to have elected presidents for District Panchayats; to place the State budget before the Assembly, etc.

Mr. Bapubhai G. Desai of Navsari district has sought permission to introduce a bill for checking the dowry system among certain communities where the bride's father is compelled to give some money to the bride-groom. —United Press.

Jubilee Power House Opened

BARODA, August 30.

Yuvaraj Pratapsinhrao Raje, performed the opening ceremony of the Diamond Jubilee Power House at Kalol in Mehsana district.

Replying to an address presented by the Kalol Municipality the Yuvaraj urged the citizens to take increasing and intelligent interest in civic affairs.—United Press.

Septuagenarian President

BARODA, August 30.

Seventy-nine year old Mr. Hosanjee Burjorjee Vakil was elected president of the Ahmed Bard, Association for the fifteenth year in succession.—United Press.

S. African Letter

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE

Dr. Jones Explains Philosophy Of Civil Disobedience Movement

(From Our Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail.)

The essentially spiritual outlook of the races in India was emphasised by Dr. Stanley Jones, the noted author and missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America at a Capetown Rotary gathering during the mail week.

Speaking on "What India can teach the rest of the World," Dr. Jones said India's contribution to the general good would be the spirituality which was her background. It would show nations the way to peace and goodwill because detachment from material things must inevitably lead to that.

The speaker said that Gandhi's civil disobedience tactics in the nationalist struggle in India pointed the way to nations in international intercourse. The philosophy of the movement was sacrifice with strict abstinence from violence and Dr. Jones held that if these principles were applied between nations it would be the end of war.

Dr. Jones added that, "I went to India to teach, but I stayed there to learn. When India adopts Christianity she will show us a very wonderful interpretation of the gospel and in the final harmony of the world she will play a great part."

Dr. Jones arrived here a day before and addressed a large audience at the Central Methodist Hall on "The soul of India."

LECTURES OF INDIA."

Mr. P. S. Joshi and Advocate D. U. Mistry had to face a volley of questions on the British policy in India when they lectured before the local Rosebank Youngmen's Fellowship on "India's past and present" and "The peoples of India" respectively. The Swaraj movement, Catherine Mayo's "Mother India," Social reform and Indian industries were the subjects on which the questions were asked pointedly and frankly. Mr. Joshi's reply in connection with the British attitude towards Indian industries aroused resentment in the mind of an English doctor sitting beside him and the speaker thought for the moment that he was in the "lion's den" but he replied spiritedly to the sharp retorts of the Doctor for whose conduct an apology was tendered to Mr. Joshi later by several members of the Fellowship. Advocate Mistry ably supported Mr. Joshi and the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers.

S. A. DEPUTATION.

A sensation has been caused in political circles by the definite declaration of Col. Stallard to the effect that he would not join the Parliamentary delegation to India owing to the rumours spread by a local weekly newspaper about his alleged candidature to join the Union Cabinet. In view of the Provincial Council elections he would not be absent in South Africa. Col Stallard is a thorough imperialist and broke with General Smuts on the issue of constitution of sovereign independence for South Africa. He is presently the leader of the Dominion Party in South Africa which demands that South Africa must remain under the British flag.

The South African Delegation on a joy-tour of India in September will consist of Mr. J. H. Hofemeyr, Minister of the Interior, General Kemp, Minister of Lands, Messrs. J. H. Grobler and L. Egeland of the United Party, Dr. N. J. Vander Merwe M. P. of the Nationalist Party, Mr. Van der Berg of the Labour Party and a nominee of the Dominion Party. The officials accompanying the delegation will be a personal secretary of the Minister of the Interior, Mr. P. I. Hoogenhout the official secretary and Mr. P. F. Kincaid the Commissioner for Asiatics and Immigration affairs.

Dr. Malan's Nationalist Party does not believe in sending its representatives abroad especially to England for fear that they might be converted to Imperialism, and a certain criticism is levelled against Dr. Vander Merwe for accepting to travel to India as the guest of the Indian Government, but it is reliably informed that the ultra-republican Doctor Vander Merwe will stick to his attitude and see India where perhaps he will find the atmosphere congenial to his heart with regard to the independence movement.

ASIATIC LAND TENURE ACT.

The passage of the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill has been given great prominence in India and it is claimed as a substantial achievement for the Indians in the Transvaal. To those who believe in this strain are reminded of the fact that this Act seals the principle of segregation in a Union Law against which India had taken up an adamant attitude right upto 1934. This "substantial achievement" would have come any time if India had yielded before on the question of segregation. Although the Act benefits a few individuals it places a permament stigma of inferiority on the Indians in the Transvaal.

Defamation Suit Against Urdu Weekly

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 29.

Malik Haji Abdulla Zaildar has served a notice on the editor of the "Sher-in-Sarhad", Urdu weekly, for alleged defamatory passage published in the paper on August 5 regarding his activities.

The Zaildar has demanded an unqualified apology from the editor to be inserted in the paper, otherwise legal proceedings would be instituted against him.—United Press.

CONGRESSMEN IN LOCAL BODIES

Marked Improvement In Administration In Madras

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The Congress programme of capturing local bodies has been quite successful—there are no serious defects which should cause dissatisfaction in the minds of the people. There is marked improvement in the administration, on all sides, since the advent of the Congress.

This is the view of the Subcommittee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee, which recently inquired into the working of the Congress parties in local bodies in the presidency.

The sub-committee, which consisted of Messrs. P. S. Kumara Swami Raja, M.L.A., P. Ramaswami Reddiar and M. Baktavalsalam was appointed last month. It was asked to inquire into the working of the Congress parties in the District Boards of South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Tiruvannamalai and the municipalities of Chidambaram and Madura and offer suggestions to improve the administration by the Congress Parties and for guidance for future work.—United Pres.

REDUCE LAND REVENUE BY HALF

C. P. Tenants And Land-Holders' Meeting Demand

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 29.

Resolutions requesting the local Government to reduce the land revenue by 50 per cent.; to grant a total remission in the taccavi loans; to establish more debt conciliation boards; to reduce the exorbitant rate of interest charged by the co-operative banks, and to extend the proprietory rights to the land-owners on their landed property, were passed unanimously at a representative meeting of the Tenants and Land-holders Association in the Jubbulpore district held here yesterday in the Victoria Town Hall, Jubbulpore. Seth Govind Das, M. L. A., presided.—United Press.

Two Deaths In Stabbing Affrays

KARACHI, August 29.

Attempts were made on five lives on August 27, resulting in the death of two.

In the first instance a Makrani is alleged to have forced entry into the house of a singing girl and stabbed two young boys for having abused him. One of the boys died, while the other sustained injuries.

In the second case a Sikh is alleged to have murdered a blacksmith. It was all over a 'Kirpan' affair. It appears the Sikh purchased a 'Kirpan' from the blacksmith, who refused to take it back and refund the money later. An altercation ensued and the result was the blacksmith had to die receiving 5 'kirpan' stabs all over his body. Two Muslims attempted to intervene but it is reported had to run for their lives. —United Press.

SOCIALISTS WELCOME THEIR COMRADE BACK FROM JAIL

S. M. Joshi Happy At Growth Of Party

A warm welcome was accorded to Mr. S. M. Joshi of Poona by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at a reception held in his honour in the Congress House. About 150 members of the Party were present among whom Messrs. Jajaprakash Narayan, Yusuf Meherally, Abidally, Masani, Dr. Lohia, Dr. Salebhoy Kader, D. L. Pathak, Dinker Mehta, A. P. Sinha and Maniben Mulji.

Speaking on behalf of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Mr. Yusuf Meherally welcomed Mr. Joshi back from jail in their midst. He paid a tribute to the great sacrifices made by Mr. Joshi right from his student days when he was refused admission to the college for his post-graduate studies because of his political activities. Mr. Meherally recalled how Mr. Joshi, as Secretary of the Poona Youth League, took foremost part in organising boycott of the Simon Commission and other activities of the Youth League. Mr. Joshi's return would be a great accession of strength not only to the Party in Maharashtra, but all over the country.

A TIRELESS WORKER.

Mr. Masani, speaking next welcomed Mr. Joshi on behalf of the All-India Congress Socialist Party. He said that Mr. Joshi was held in such high regard by the Party members that he was elected to the All-India Executive even though he was in jail. He said Mr. Joshi had the reputation of being a tireless worker and his coming at this time would add to the strength of the Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. Jayaprakash associated himself with the remarks of the previous speakers. He said he had known Mr. Joshi since the formation of the Congress Socialist Party and had come to have a high regard for his sacrifices and his devotion to work. He was happy that so useful a worker was again restored to them.

Mr. Dinker Mehta and Vamanrao Kulkarni then made suitable speeches of welcome.

PARTY LINE CORRECT.

Mr. Joshi was given a rousing ovation when he rose to reply. He said he was greatly touched at the reception given to him. He had come out of the prison and was expecting to get a scolding from the Party for having gone to jail this time for two years for just making a speech before he had much time to put in work for the Party. But the kind reception offered to him tempted him once again to go and do likewise. (Laughter).

It was never possible, he said, to follow what was going on outside from behind the prison walls, even if one was adventurous in jail (laughter).

But since his release, from what he saw and read his conviction had deepened that the Congress Socialist Party represented to-day the most significant trend in Indian politics. Two years ago when he was jailed he had heard various criticisms against the Party from different quarters. To-day he was happy to find that the very same quarters had become strong supporters of the Party.

The gathering was then treated to light refreshments after which it dispersed.

YOUTH LEAGUE FOR KASHMIR

Congress President Sends Message Of Good Wishes

SRINAGAR, Aug. 28.

Various messages of good wishes including one from Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, were read at a public meeting which was held yesterday under the auspices of the Kashmir Youth League with Khwarja Ghulam Mahomed Sadiq, member, Kashmir Assembly, in the chair.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. S. M. Abdullah, Pt. Prem Nath Bazaz, Swami Harihar Kaul, and Mr. Sadur-ul-Din Majahid on the aims and objects of the new organization. A national poem specially composed for the occasion was read by Mr. Kundan Lal. After a short speech by the president, the names of the Executive of the Youth League were announced.—United Press.

Anti-Separationist M.L.C. Dead

RANGOON, Aug. 29.

News has been received in Rangoon to-day that U Po Htu, anti-separationist M.L.C. died at Shwebo on Monday last. The deceased who was about 60 had been ailing for some time past and he could not attend the last session of the Council.

His son-in-law N Thu Ta, M.L.C. died a year ago as a result of motor accident and U Po Htu succeeded U Thu Ta at the bye-election.—United Press.

"Go Back To Countryside And Help Villagers"

Dr. Mackenzie On Ultimate Solution Of Unemployment

"The problem of the educated unemployed in this country is a tragic and insolvable one, unless the educated young men and women use their talents in relation to the needs of, not so much of the city, as the countryside. There were a thousand and one things that young men and women with a spirit of service, can do to help the villagers".

Thus observed Dr. John Mackenzie, Principal of the Wilson College, in the course of a lecture on 'Educational Reform' delivered at the Wilson Callege Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union on Saturday evening. He added that most of the students that entered the Universities, did so, with a view to passing some examinations and getting some post or another, and not with the intention of getting education. **There was no use blaming the University, the Educational Department or the Municipality, for the system of education; but, it was essential to turn the mirror to oneself and find out what was wrong.**

WORSE THAN WORST

A charge had been made that, in the present day, the Universities were not turning out men like the late Dadabhoy Naoroji, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta or Mr. Ranade. The speaker said that time would show that, even now, such men were being turned out by the Universities. Speaking about College edueation, the lecturer said that there were a great many students in the Colleges to-day, who ought not to be there at all, and whose energies ought to have been diverted into some other channel. Among the best students of to-day, there were better men and women than the best students in the olden days, and the worst students of to-day were worse than the worst students of olden days.

THAT PICTURE AND THIS

Statistics, compiled some years ago, observed Dr. Mackenzie, show that there were larger percentages of students going to Colleges in India than in Great Britain. It had been recorded that, some time ago, the percentage of students attending a single University in Bengal was larger than all the students put together attending the Universities in Great Britain. But it was really unfortunate that the percentage of students attending the secondary and elementary schools in India was far below the percentage of students attending in England. Universities in Great Britain were meant to give cultural education to the student and making the young people fit to face world in all walks of life. The education in Colleges was not utilitarian. The High Schools, observed Dr. Mackenzie, gave the necessary equipment to young men and women to become intelligent citizens. While it had to be admitted that there were many institutions which carried out the functions very satisfactorily, there were many others which did not come up to the desirable standard. One of the main reasons for this was that more men and women entered the teaching profession without a sense of vocation. In India, examination played a dominant part than in any part of the world. Examination was not the real test of education, according to the speaker.

REALLY UNFORTUNATE

The primary education was an essential factor and gave a sense of power to the masses. It was really unfortunate that the great majority of Indian people did not get the benefit of primary education. It had been found that most of those who entered the Colleges did so, with a view to get some job or the other, after obtaining a degree. Very few did so with education pure and simple as their objective. Hence, it could be found that many young men who had obtained first class degrees, were found wandering from pillar to post, in search of a job. If these young men and women were infused with a spirit of service, they could do a lot to improve the conditions of the Indian villages.

ULTIMATE SOLUTION

The Doctor admitted that there was greater room for industrialisation of India, but he thought that the great bulk of the country's population would have to go back to the land ultimately. According to him the only solution to the problem of educated unemployed was their going to the countryside and helping the villagers. They could help in improving agriculture and increasing the yield. They could bring about reforms in matters of health, sanitation and general cultural life of the villagers. They could use their talents for the benefit of the Indian villagers.

This was bound to be the ultimate solution of the problem of the educated unemployed, but very few of them seem to realise it now. The Doctor gave instances of how, in his own country, Scotland, University men were to be found in remote villages either as school masters or as clergymen, bringing the light of culture to the village and parish they lived in.

Dr. Miss Jerbanu Mistry who presided said that the present system of education did not seem to give the proper training to the young men and women of India, even in the elementary modes of behaviour.

U. P. HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH'S ACTIVITIES

Plans For Setting Up A Colony In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD (By Mail.)

In the course of the report of the activities of the U. P. Eastern Harijan Sevak Sangh for the year 1935-36, which was submitted to the meeting of the Board which met at Allahabad on Sunday, August 23, the following observations were made:—

"The idea of untouchability is steadily losing its hold on the public mind in these provinces, but its abolition is not merely a religious problem but is in part an economic problem also. We have always kept this in mind, but for obvious reasons it has not been possible for us to do as much work for the economic uplift of Harijans as we would have liked to do.

Our branches are carrying on a few co-operative societies for the benefit of the Harijans at Fatehpur and Fyzabad. There the people have begun to realise the advantages of co-operative societies.

EDUCATION OF HARIJAN BOYS.

To promote education among the Harijans a number of scholarships were awarded by the Provincial Board and the district branches to poor and deserving Harijan students. Two boys have been sent to the Harijan Industrial Home, Delhi, for receiving technical education at the expense of the Sangh.

We have four Ashrams in Cawnpore, two in the interior of the district and two in the city. These Ashrams are being quickly developed into real settlements in Harijan 'bastis' and attend to all their primary social wants such as education, help during illness and troubles, provide 'akharas' and arrange 'bhajans.' Some centres such as Gram Sevak Sangh at Bharsar are getting pledges from Harijans to give up carrion-eating and drinking.

SCOUT TROOP AND SOCIAL CLUB

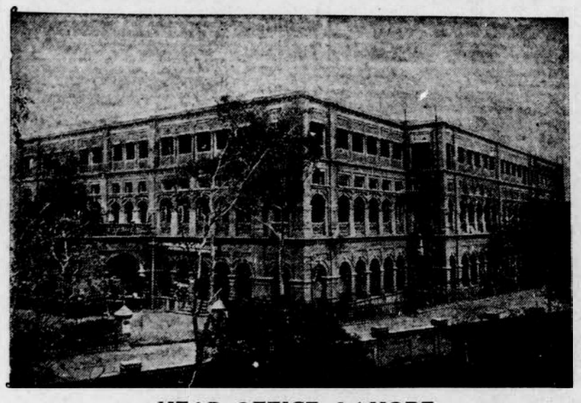
Cawnpore was the first to start a scout troop and a social club for Harijans. Lucknow branch has started a scout troop for Harijan boys. For the last three years the Harijan Sevak Sangh is organising every year jointO celebration of the Holi festival by the high caste Hindus and the Harijans. The Cawnpore Municipal Board is constructing new quarters for its Harijan employees at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Our Lucknow branch participated in the All-India Village Industries Exhibition with a view to bring to prominence the industries carried on by the Harijans as a class which are otherwise known very little to the public. The Harijan Industries Court was visited by Mahatma Gandhi.

Another important event of the period under review was the visit of Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh who toured Garhawal distinct and the District in Najibabad.

SETTING UP COLONY.

Our Allahabad Harijan Branch has for some time past been trying to set up a Harijan Colony towards which great progress has been made. Besides some donations contributed by a number of people, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has promised a donation of Rs. 2,000 for the electrification of the home and Rs. 7,000 for the building of the hospital in the Colony.

During the period under review we have repaired or built 25 wells in the province. The total cost of these wells is estimated to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 6,000. The Central Harijan Sevak Sangh contributed Rs. 458/6/9 and the rest was locally collected.—United Press.



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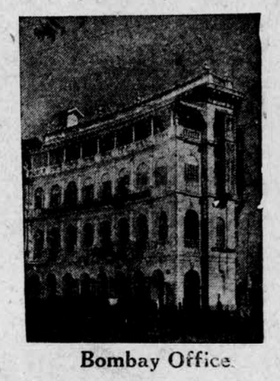

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NO ALIENATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

The Madras Legislative Council devoted the whole of the day to non-official business.

The House decided to circulate for eliciting public opinion Mr. Choudari's Madras Land Alienation Bill which is aimed at preventing.

The alienation of agricultural land to non-agriculturists. Two other bills were rejected including the Madras Employees Protection Bill introduced by Mr. Basudev, purporting to ameliorate the condition of employees in certain directions.

The House unanimously adopted Mr. Koti Reddi's resolution recommeding to Government that instructions be issued to Registration officers and others concerned to so increase the number of polling stations that ordinarily no voter need travel more than two miles to record his vote during the coming elections to the provincial legislatures.—A. P.

Indian Olympic Hockey Team To Visit Britain

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug. 29.

Private advice received here from Munich states that the Indian Olympic Hockey team which is touring the continent will visit England on September 8, thereafter sailing on "Strathmore" on September 18. From Marseilles reaching Bombay on September 29.

It is further contemplated that the team will tour India visiting Bombay, Bangalore, Madras Delhi, and Lahore dispersing at the last named place on October. 8.

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SAHARA

OUR READERS' VIEWS

A Dangerous Traffic Experiment

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—Some over-zealous motorists, I am afraid, are under the severe shock of bygone accidents due to which they are labouring under a delusion (accompanied by tormenting hallucinations) that all the roads, streets, lanes and bye-lanes are theirs' to wheel and whiz about at break-neck speed. We all have pity for their agonised imagination of their being much molested and perpetually persecuted by the demons of pedestrians. To some motorists, all pedestrians are nothing-to-do wandering donkeys or, say, stud bulls grazing fearfully about the roads over which kind Municipality have grown the grass.

And now cometh the Eleventh Commandment from Mr. H. K. Hales that "Thou shall not hoot thy horn". Hallelujah! He has given us a new code of road laws. Happy are those cities, Oslo, Bergen, Riga, Rome and Cologne, and happy are the countries Sweden and Finland which according to his claims promulgated through the columns of a well-known paper have all "followed his example and advice." Herr Hitler has so kindly taught all Asiatics to walk upright; Mr. Hales teaches us all including Oslo, Bergen, etc., etc. the science of motoring without an abominable hoot.

But in this age of speed and velocity over which the world has gone mad, who would care to pay heed to Mr. Hales' commandment "to slow down at times"? How can a car dashing at 40 to 50 miles per hour and under a tremendous momentum be ever brought to a dead halt 'there and then' even by applying the best brake in the world?" Due to the momentum it must continue to remain in motion at least for 132 to 264 feet in spite of the brakes applied. At the New York Museum of Science and Industry, Dr. Harry R. DeSilva of Havard University's Bureau of Street Traffic Research has proved the following statistics after his patient operations of "the automobile driving clinic":—

Speed: Miles per hour.	Dragging distance of a car after the brakes are applied	Remarks.
20 m.p.h.	44 feet	Safe
40 m.p.h.	132 feet	Dangerous
60 m.p.h.	264 feet	Each second dangerous and disastrous.

Nothing can avert a darting catastrophe save and expect by a timely hoot of the horn, failing which a general massacre of lives follows, of course, not amounting to murder.

Mr. Hales tries to force down our throats his own figureless statistics. He says, "the saving of life averaged fifty per cent" in the unhonking cities and countries. But I have unearthed the following figures of road accidents, injuries and deaths in England and Wales during the last five years:—

ROAD ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, ETC. IN ENGLAND.

Year	Killed	The Injured
1934	7,343	3,31,603
1933	7,202	2,16,228
1932	6,667	2,06,450
1931	6,691	2,02,119
1930	7,305	1,77,895

Now, sir, if England under Mr. Hoare Belisha as Transport Minister happens to kill 20 persons per diem in road accidents, are we, and should we, to copy with a slavish mentality some of its undesirable features of traffic code and system?

Before introducing any fancy innovations, my earnest appeal is to guard against the mounting up of accident figures as has already happened in England.—Yours, etc.

BURJOR J. SHROFF.

Birth Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Nothing is more welcome to scientifically-minded people than a frank discussion on both sides of a question, and the discussion on Birth Control which was held last evening at a meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups at Green's is a line in the right direction about a movement which is engrossing public attention more and more.

Lieut.-Colonel S. S. Sokhey, one of the principal speakers, put his case in favour of Birth Control in his usual convincing and scientific manner. It is evident that he has given the subject a careful study which enables him to deal with the advantages of birth control in a country like India. The other principal speaker, Sir Mangaldas Mehta, gave the impression that he was far from being conversant with the subject and his plea for the maternal instinct made many smile. As a matter of fact, according to Sir Mangaldas, this maternal instinct is so strong in human beings as to make women clamour for more and more children. Like Oliver Twist, the more they have the more they want, all owing to that insatiable urge of motherhood! Sir Mangaldas claims to know of that instinct in women owing to his long association with a maternity home and he also thinks that all who are doing maternity work feel like him. One does not know how maternity work alone has made Sir Mangaldas discover this hypothetical instinct in women, at any rate, in the exaggerated sense he believes it to exist. It is possible he is endowed with some subtle scientific acumen not discernible with many associated in this kind of work. To call their opinon in support of his case did not seem to have impressed his hearers much. Bombay, in effect, is full of mushroom maternity homes and not a few in charge of the same are not better than glorified midwives whose scientific opinions may easily be discounted. Though Sir Mangaldas did not go to the extent of condemning wholesale birth control as religious bigots generally do, still his objections are puerile and ought not to discourage birth controllers in the difficult task they have undertaken. It would take too much of your space to refute all the views of Sir Mangaldas. Suffice it to say that it is clear his maternity experience in Bombay does not fully entitle him to speak authoritatively on a subject which embraces more than mere maternity experience. Such an experience, for instance, is foreign to the value of contraceptives, their effects on health and other factors in connection with birth control. He seems to favour continence. He did well to show us the example of a god and goddess, Apollo and Venus, who practiced the same. We mortals, however, prefer to follow the examples of our fellow-creatures than emulate the gods and goddesses in the skies.—Yours, etc.,

MEDICUS.

Mr. Hamill's Speech

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the course of a spirited defence of the framers of the question papers in English at the last Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, Mr. H. Hamill is reported to have stated, at the outset, that he would not make an apology on behalf of those responsible for the English question papers.

Mr. Hamill said that the aim of the paper-setters was to make the examination in English as precise (for the purpose of assessing the answers) as examinations in subjects such as Mathematics and Science. The undersigned certainly congratulates Mr. Hamill and his colleagues on their bold attempt, though, to speak the truth, it has been but a poor success.

Mr. Hamill admits that certain changes had to be made in the form of the paper to suit the new scheme. The undersigned who has been thoroughly conversant with the instructions issued to the paper-setters by the University authorities, has no hesitation in stating that the changes introduced have been so many and of such types that the University authorities would be justified in taking the paper-setters to task.

The undersigned is of opinion that at any rate an apology was due from Mr. Hamill for ethe errors of grammar and style that can be easily noticed in the papers set at the last Matriculation Examination; and in this connection the undersigned is prepared to point out the errors publicly if Mr. Hamill so desires.

Mr. Hamill, as the report says, quoted some of the funny answers given by the candidates which elicited laughter from the audience. The undersigned is sure that the funny, not to say absurd, forms of some of the questions in the paper would not have failed, had they been presented to the same audience, to excite a titter.

The undersigned who is a member of the Bombay Secondary Teachers Association would have been glad to meet Mr. Hamill in debate at the last meeting of the Association; but he could not do so owing to illhealth.

In conclusion, the undersigned hopes that Mr. Hamill would take the criticism, general as it is, in the spirit in which it is offered by his comrade at one time on the Senate and the Academic Council of the Bombay University.—Yours etc.,

P. A. DHOND.

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POINTS FROM LETTERS

Suggestions Galore

Flag Station

J. C. MANIAR (Vadnagar) requests the M.S.M. Railway to open a flag station near the Wanless Sanatorium on the Miraj-Sangli line.

Economy

FREELANDGANJIST (Freelandganj) requests the local Ganesh Utsav Celebration Committee to cut down all unecessary expenditure in view of the famine in the adjoining districts.

Suggestions

R. M. DESAI (Freelandgunj) makes the following suggestions for coping with the famine menace in Dohad and Jhalod:—Appointment of a representative Central Famine Relief Committee and of other necessary sub-committees; levy of a voluntary amusement tax; diversion of the funds collected for the new school in Dohad which is unnecessary towards famine relief etc.

Education

R. S. GAIKWAD pleads that more attention should be paid to agricultural education from the primary course onwards.

Retrenchment

CITIZENS wants a drastic retrenchment to be made in the various cadres of the Bombay Municipality and the Improvement Trust. The correspondent says that many posts are unnecessarily duplicated and suggests that the personnel and pay should be brought to the level of 1914.

Bohra Youths

QUAISSERY calls upon all Bohra youths to start propaganda against various evils existing in the community, and to start a campaign against illiteracy.

Communal Award

B. A. DALVI calls upon Mr. Jinnah to declare himself entirely against the Communal Award. Only by such a far-sighted move can Mr. Jinnah succeed in bringing about real communal peace in the country, says the correspondent.

DR. RAJAN NOT TO RECONSIDER

Permission From Birla And Friends Fails

TRICHINOPOLY, Aug. 29.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, has wired to Dr. Rajan asking him to attend the Assembly Congress Party meeting on the 30th inst. at Simla.

But Dr. Rajan does not feel that his going there would be of much use and is therefore not attending it. He will abide by the decision of the party, He thinks that this party might not take a view different from that of the All-India Congress Working Committee.

Regarding the presidentship of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dr. Rajan has heard from Mr. G. D. Birla to whom he had submitted his resignation asking him not to resign until a final decision is reached by the Committee. The point that he might not continue to be the president in the face of the decision of the All-India Congress Committee seemed to have weighed with Mr. Birla and he has written to say that the matter would be fully considered in consultation with his advisers.

At the time of Dr. Rajan's resignation, Mr. Birla was in Srinagar on a holiday and so he could not get into touch with the Central Board.. As soon as Mr. Birla returns to Delhi, he will call a meeting of the Central Board and decide, meanwhile Dr. Rajan is asked to hold on.

Inspite of Mr. Birla's and friends' persuastion to the contrary, Dr. Rajan stated he would not reconsider his decision and had recommended the name of Mr. N. M. R. Subbaraman of Madura for the presidentship, but subsequent events showed that Mr. Raja Gopalachariar, having severed his connection with all Congress work, would perhaps be the better person to direct the affairs of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.—United Press.

NEW PHASE IN BURMA POLITICS

RANGOON, Aug. 29.

There has been a new development in Burma politics.

A few days ago a manifesto was published in the press over the signature of the leading members of Dr. Ba Maw's and U Chit Hlaing's parties making an open declaration that these two Federationists parties would continue their alliances in future to fight the coming elections. Since this announcement a fresh development is in sight and it is reported that the Hon'ble U Chit Hlaing will form a new party of his own under his leadership.

U Chit Hlaing will seek re-election to the new legislature from his old constituency at Moulmain but it is stated that he will have stiff fight as his rivals will be more than one.—United Press.

Govt. Move For Relief In Baroda

BARODA, August 30.

Scarcity of rain is the general cry from all parts of the State. Peasants are suffering from abject poverty and stray cases of dacoities are reported. Amreli district is hit hard by the present dry season.

The Government is collecting details with a view to organise relief.—United Press.

POLITICAL AGENT IN JHABUA STATE

Mr. Jainarain Vyas, General Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference, writes:—

The long expected visit of the Political Agent of the Malwa Division has, at last, come off during the week-end. The people of the Jhabua State waited in deputation on him at Rutlam, Bamania, Udaighad and Meghnagar. At the first three places the Agent, it is understood, gave a hearing to the representations of the people. At Megnagar, however, he is reported not to have condescend to receive any application as, it is learnt, he got annoyed at the unweildy character of the crowd assembled at the station.

An ugly incident is reported to have occurred at Meghnagar station where, it is alleged, a party of police officials dragged Mr. S. Anand, one of the Secretaries of the Jhabua State Conference, and one Mr. Nawalji, both of whom were engaged in organising a welcome to the Political Agent, from the station boundary and were taken to Jhabua.

Mr. Ochhabhlal, acting President of the Jhabua States' People's Conference, has wired to the Superintendent of Police informing him of the incident.

Sheth Sobaghmal, one of the accused in the Jhabua Sedition Case, has been released on bail for ten days. It is said that this release is in connection with the reported compromise negotiations which are going on.

MALABAR HUNGER MARCHERS

Leader On "Misleading Statements"

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

Mr. A. K. Gopalan, leader of the Malabar Hunger-Marchers, in the course of a communication, says that "in view of certain misleading statements that have appeared in the Press," he wishes to make it clear that, now that they have not been allowed even to approach the Council Hall, they do not propose to ask any member of the Council to represent them and present their manifesto."

"The manifesto, no doubt," he says, 'is now public property, and any member interested in the problem is free to make any use of the manifesto." If they had been admitted into the Council Hall, the position would have been different and to comply with the rules of procedure in the Council, one of the Council Members would have been requested to present the manifesto on their behalf.—United Press.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

(Continued from Page 3)

looks Indian conditions, and falsely assumes that the shareholder is a helpless individual who must somehow be protected from himself

WHERE THE PROVISION SHOULD APPLY

If however, it is felt that the evils resulting from the failure of "mushroom" companies is so great that some steps must be taken in the interest of industry itself, I think that the following suggestions would meet the evil without causing that serious injury to trade which would certainly be caused by the proposed amendment. The number of companies which have failed by reason of insufficient capital must first be ascertained. I understand that, speaking generally, it will be found that they were companies with a subscribed capital of a lac or a lac and a half of rupees. The legislature must then apply the requirement of 33-1|3 per cent capital to companies with a subscribed capital of a lac, or a lac and a half, of rupees (whichever figure is determined upon), but not to companies with a subscribed capital which is larger than a lac or a lac and a half.

It might be said that to draw a line at a lac or a lac and a half is both arbitrary and illogical. No doubt every line that one draws in human affairs is, in a sense, arbitrary; but the line I propose to draw is certainly not illogical. If we find that companies with a subscribed capital of a lac or a lac and a half fail if they are started with insufficient capital, but companies with a larger capital do not so fail, then sound logic requires that we legislate for the small companies and leave the larger alone. Far from my suggestion being illogical it is the proposed section which is illogical for it confuses two classes of companies which are quite distinct, and applies to both alike a provision which is useful only for one.

I should however like to make it clear that I do not at all suggest that any legislation on the lines of 33-1|3 per cent capital is necessary for companies, either great or small. I believe that a few failures ought not to drive us into hasty legislation, if its effect would be to hamper trade and industry. And I do think that the talk about helpless shoulders is grossly overdone, for the shareholder is not the helpless creature he is made out to be, but a capitalist with great bargaining powers. The suggestion which I make about applying the 33-1|3 per cent requirement to small companies but not to big ones is made only on the assumption that the legislature is satisfied out for legislating about "mushroom" companies.

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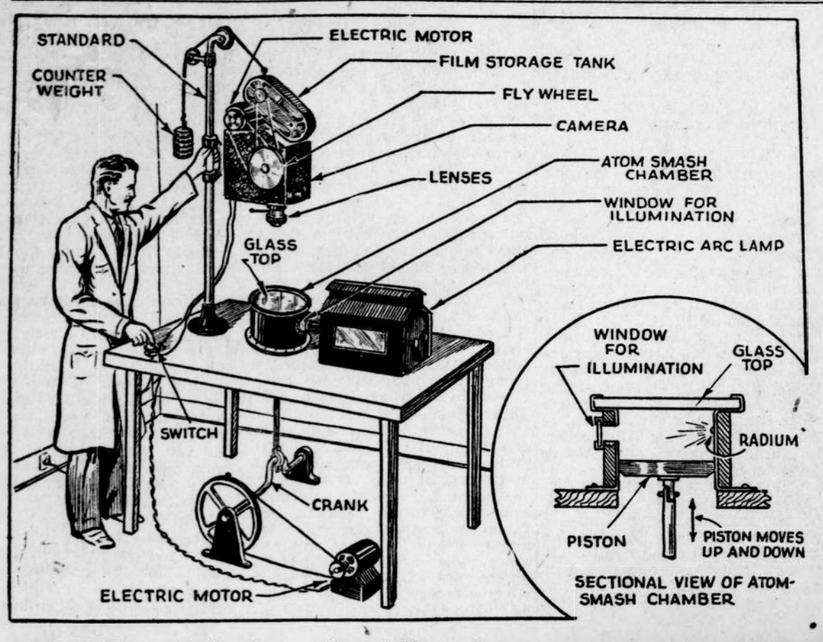
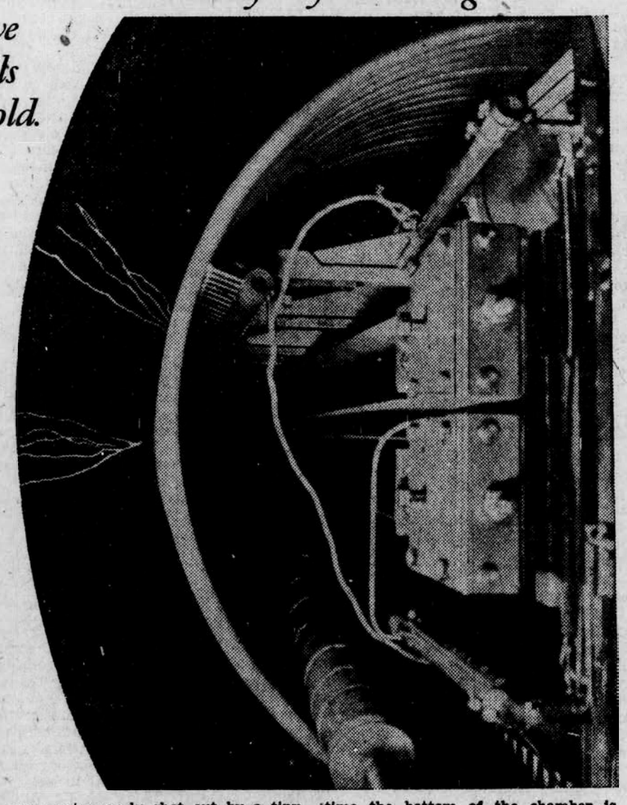


The Atom as a "Film Star"

How Science Makes the Dream of the Alchemists a Reality by Turning Less Expensive Metals Into Gold.



A 600,000-Volt Spark Leaping from a Steel Cylinder to the Electric Bullet Atom-Smashing Equipment.

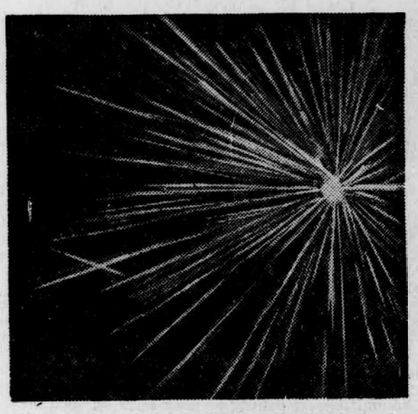
WHEN Science made the atom a star of the films the dream of the mystic alchemy of the Middle Ages became a reality.

Doctor E. O. Lawrence, of the University of California, and his co-workers, with the aid of the film camera, have solved the secret of the atom by smashing it and obtaining gold which was transmuted out of another metal. The quantities of gold at present made in this manner are, of course, very small, but no one can predict how it will be in the future. Not only are the quantities of this artificial gold today beyond commercial interest, but also is its price, due to the fact that it has been produced by smashing the atom.

Scientists explain that everything in the world consists of atoms. Atoms are tremendously small particles of matter, of which there are about 90 different species known. There are platin atoms, carbon atoms, and many other materials and chemicals known in form of atoms, as, for example, gold, iron, nitrogen, oxygen, etc. As to the size of these smallest bits of matter on earth, scientists have found that, for example, a carbon atom is about 3-1,000,000,000 of an inch in diameter. The smallness of atoms is the reason why they have been overlooked, but nevertheless, Doctor Lawrence was able not only to examine them, but also to smash them into pieces, making gold out of platin.

Above: A Diagram Drawing of the Device Designed to Smash the Atom and Also to Take Pictures of the Fascinating Scientific Achievement.

Right: A Rare Photograph Showing How a Atom Looks While in the Process of Being Smashed.



However, Science is at present not only able to smash atoms into pieces but even to film what happens when a tremendously tiny atom is split into parts. This amazing trick is done by means of an interestingly designed device which is shown in one of the accompanying illustrations.

In a cylindrical chamber drops of water are made to condense. The base of this chamber has the form of a piston which can be raised or lowered. When this piston is suddenly dropped the air contained in the chamber chills because of expansion and fog settles on the tracks of helium atoms which are spontaneously shot out by a tiny bit of radium fastened to the wall of the cylindrical chamber.

The velocity with which the helium atoms begin their flight is unbelievably high. Their speed amounts to about 10,000 miles a second. To give a comparison: the muzzle velocity of the bullet of the .30 Springfield rifle, high-speed cartridge, is only 3,500 feet per second.

If such a helium atom falls with its tremendously high speed on a nitrogen atom, for example, (nitrogen must, of course, be brought into the atom-smashing chamber) the body of the nitrogen atom immediately bursts into two parts, one consisting of hydrogen and the other one of oxygen.

A newly designed atom-smashing chamber equipped with a very bright electric arc lamp makes possible each time the bottom of the chamber is lowered the taking of a much greater number of pictures on a rapid moving ribbon of film.

Both nitrogen and helium atoms are so very tiny that they miss each other very frequently and a picture taken at such a moment with a low-speed camera, of course, shows nothing. Occasionally a direct hit is made. How it looks when a nitrogen atom bursts into pieces is shown in one of the accompanying illustrations made with a new high-speed camera which takes about 100 pictures each time the piston of the chamber is lowered.

When scientists first began to make a detailed study of the atom they soon discovered that particles contained therein violated what is known as the "Coulomb Law," which is that particles similarly charged repel one another. They learned that protons, which are the cores of atoms of hydrogen and one of the building blocks of matter, are tightly bound together in the nuclei of atoms of heavier elements, despite the fact that because of their positive electrical charge they repel one another with a very definite force. Physicists, accordingly, had to set up the theory that a new force greater than the repelling force of similarly charged particles existed in the atom.

This new force remained only a theory until investigators at the Carnegie Institution in Washington experimentally produced proof of its existence. It was found that this unknown force has 40 times more power than electricity.

A 1,200,000-volt atom gun was used to strip the protons in atoms of hydrogen of their surrounding electrical field. The minute particles in a chamber filled with hydrogen actually bounced against one another. When these protons were separated by comparatively great atomic distances, it was observed that they repelled one another in accordance with the Coulomb Law. As they approached closer to one another, however, they were caught by this new force which bound them together.

Making Fruit "Tipsy"

FRUITS which are susceptible to alcohol can be preserved for future use by being made "tipsy." This odd development follows recent experiments in England of the Food Investigation Board to eliminate the wastage of fruit.

Apples in a sound, healthy condition, it was found, absorb alcohol readily. A large artificial dose stimulated their respiratory "organs," while a small dose produced the opposite effect.

The Plant That Makes a Meal on Sausage

Feeding Links of Sausage to the "Darlingtonia," a Cobra-like Plant Which Sustains Life on a Diet of Meat.

THOSE persons who do not care to have around the house a pet such as a dog, cat or a bird and still desire to possess something they have to feed can gratify their desire by owning a sausage-eating plant.

This plant, known as the "Darlingtonia," was believed by Charles R. Darwin, the naturalist, to have been a sea plant, which, when the oceans started drying up, adapted itself to land. The Darlingtonia has no leaves, but twirls upward to a height of about 18 inches, gradually growing larger. At the top, a hood folds over, making it look like a cobra. Brilliant coloring and an opening underneath the top which permits light, gives the plant a beautiful appearance.

The inside exudes a honey-like substance which attracts flies and other insects. Once inside they are soon destroyed, for the hollow tube has tiny spikes, pointing downward which makes it impossible for insects to retreat and a digestive juice absorbs them. If there are no flies or insects, a few small pieces of raw meat daily will satisfy the plant. This plant is a native of the snow-clad mountains of the Pacific Coast.

Another meat-eating plant is the bladderwort, a humble water plant, which bears its yellow flowers on slender stems above the surface of ponds. But it has the strange power of seizing and eating small tadpoles, mosquito larvae, anything tiny enough that swims or crawls too near it.

How it captures its prey puzzled naturalists until recently when Professor Francis E. Lloyd, of McGill University, Montreal, solved the mystery by using a fast micro-camera. Taking 160 pictures a second, it enabled him to learn the method by which the bladderwort swallows its prey in the thirty-fifth part of a second—by sucking it into its own "trap."

Professor Lloyd constructed a tiny groove of glass leading up to a bladderwort placed in a special tank. After many failures, he was able to photograph living creatures being swallowed by it.

His pictures show the bladderwort trap to be an extremely complex mechanism with a water-tight door kept shut by a "latch" of bristles. When these bristles are moved, the door swings inward, and the resulting inrush of water carries the flower's prey into the trap with amazing speed and finality.

The Electricity in the Air

CHEMICAL analysis and measurements of pressure and temperature do not reveal all there is to be known about the air. Scientists, therefore, must also go into the realm of electricity.

"The study of atmospheric electricity is a fascinating subject," says L. R. Koller, a research engineer. "It applies not only to the stupendous electrical displays of summer thunderstorms, but also the phenomena all about us every day. Few people realize that the air is a conductor of electricity, although a very poor one compared with metals like copper. In every cubic inch of ordinary air there are ten to twenty thousand ions or electrically charged particles. This quantity of electricity is so minute that it would take nearly a cubic mile of air to contain the amount which flows through a 50-watt incandescent lamp in a second, yet these exceedingly small quantities can be accurately measured in the laboratory.

"Some of the consequences of the presence of these charges are interesting. There is a drop in potential between the air and the earth which results in a constant flow of current to the earth. This amounts to 1,000 amperes for its whole surface. Another interesting consequence is that when a person stands at the surface of the earth there is a potential difference of more than 100 volts betweer his head and his feet, while the difference in potential between the top and bottom of a 50-foot flag pole may be more than 1,000 volts. However, the effects of these voltages are quite imperceptible because of the high resistance of the air and the extraction of power from this source is quite improbable."

Vitamins That Produce Light

LIGHT given off by a vitamin, strong enough for newspaper reading, was the unique phenomenon observed during the first demonstration of a vital, new short-cut method of calculating the content in foods of lactoflavin, one of the vitamins essential in the diet to promote growth and sustain life. Weeks of uncertainty, through expensive animal feeding experiments, as to the presence and quantity of lactoflavin in any food, are eliminated by the new method, according to Doctor George C. Supplee.

The new method of analysis is based upon the discovery of the fact that lactoflavin throws off an intense golden yellow, fluorescent glow when it is exposed in a completely darkened room to "black light", the invisible ultra-violet rays of the spectrum. This eerie glow is of sufficient intensity to permit reading news print. In natural light, however, solutions containing the vitamin are as colorless as water.

For the past 13 years Doctor Supplee and his associates have been working to isolate and study the unknown factors in milk. Whole milk has long been known to contain all of the health-giving vitamins, but there has been much mystery concerning many of its minute constituents, of which lactoflavin is one. Lactoflavin is a water-soluble vitamin formerly classified as a part of vitamin B or G.

"Understanding of what constitutes a healthful diet is broadened whenever a vitamin is isolated, purified and brought under scientific control," says Doctor Supplee. "Accordingly, our efforts have long been directed toward the development of methods of isolating and producing lactoflavin, which is so vital to mankind. Our success was recently accelerated by the discovery of the unique fluorescent property of the vitamin.

"Formerly it took several weeks to determine lactoflavin content in foods by animal feeding experiments."

The Largest Radio Receiver in the World

IT was only a few years ago that the radio enthusiast who possessed a six-tube receiver commanded no small degree of respect as a "nabob of the wireless waves." Today, however, sets having from two to four that number of tubes are so common that they do not arouse any unusual comment. That fact, perhaps, may account for what is claimed to be the biggest radio receiving set ever assembled.

This gigantic receiver, which was built on a special order for home use, has 40 tubes, five loud-speakers for each of the different frequencies and a phonograph attachment. There is also a device whereby programs can be electrically recorded and repeated at pleasure.

A Mammoth Radio Set Designed for Home Use. It Has 40 Tubes, Five Loudspeakers, One for Each of Its Frequencies, Phonograph Attachment and a Device for Electrically Recording Programs Which Can Be Repeated Later at Any Time.

The Emerald as the Most Precious Gem

THE grass-green variety of the mineral beryl, which, since the days of Pliny has been called emerald, is today the supreme high point in gem values, having by reason of popular mode, which demands green rather than red stones, outstripped even the ruby in this respect. The source of this color is said to be very small percentages of chromic oxides present in the silicate of aluminum and beryllium, which compose all the stones belonging to the beryl mineralogical family, explains Herbert P. Whitlock, curator of Minerals and Gems, of the American Museum of Natural History.

Queen Cleopatra had an emerald mine that still exists near the shore of the Red Sea in Upper Egypt, although no emeralds are found there at present. It was perhaps from this place that the celebrated emerald through which Nero viewed the gladiatorial games came.

Emeralds have long been the glory of the Russian crown jewels. Their deep rich greens appealed to the almost barbaric love of splendor that underlies Russian taste, and they were, moreover, to be found in Russian territory on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains near Ekaterinburg — later the scene of the end of the Russian Dynasty.

The treasury of the Czar of Russia contained many fine emeralds, including some of large size and others of extraordinary beauty; to the latter class belongs a gem of thirty carats, perfectly transparent, immaculate in color and considered one of the most superb in Europe. The crown of Vladimir, the state sceptre, the imperial orb, and the sceptre of Poland were more or less ornamented with emeralds, some of which were, undoubtedly, taken from the Siberian mines.

Emeralds of surpassing beauty are said to be found in the rich collection at Constantinople.

A Secret With A Journalist Is Safe

GANDHI-IRWIN NEGOTIATIONS INCIDENT RECALLED

The writer of "From The Kutub Minar" in the "National Call", writes:—

Mr. Brelvi referring to the relations between politicians and journalists, at a luncheon given in honour of the Congress President, stated, that the politicians, somehow or other, hesitated to take journalists into confidence, and that if they did, they would find no better person than the journalist who could keep a confidence and safeguard a secret. From the reply Pundit Jawaharlal gave, it would seem that even the Pundit had his doubts. If my reading is correct, I must assert that Mr. Brelvi was right and Pundit Jawaharlal was wrong.

CONFIDENCES

But it is not merely the politician who suffers from this delusion. The average man, the journalist meets, considers a newspaper man, a sort of perambulating microphone, from which all that is said within hearing will be broadcast to the world. In my own career I have had interesting experiences in this respect. Once I had the misfortune of travelling from Bombay with three Indian army men, who I later discovered were King's Orderlies in London. For the major part of the journey they were unaware of my identity, and we talked and gossiped as train companions generally do. They told me little tit-bits about their life in London, their grievances against the shipping company, and the "Hell" of a time they had at Bombay. When the time came for making more intimate inquiries about each other, and I disclosed to them that I was a journalist, the three became suddenly livid and pale with the shock. There were whisperings. At the next stop I discovered two of the company had vanished. At the further stop the third had disappeared. At Muttra, the three army men and a European officer entered the compartment. One of them informed me that the European gentleman was their officer travelling with them. They were almost trembling. The European officer was more composed, but obviously very much upset. He very politely told me that he had heard from his subordinates that I was a newspaper man, that they had told him how in ignorance they had been talking freely to me, and that they had all been so upset, that unless I gave a pledge not to mention anything of what I had heard in my paper, they could not feel any peace of mind. If the European officer had learnt that certain important army secrets had been divulged to the "enemy", he could not have felt more upset. I could not help laughing. I told him that I did not have the privilege of knowing any secrets, that the silly, drab, pratter that I had heard was good enough to while away the time but could be of no interest to my readers, and even if it did interest anyone, I was not in the habit of quoting any frivolous conversation. I might have held with acquaintances. The officer shook my hand, and equally politely said, "I was told by these friends, Sir, that you might be a 'akhbar wala' but you looked a thorough gentleman. I thank you for the assurance". The man in 'khaki' little realised that in complimenting me he had insulted my profession. But could I say so?

PARLOUR SECRETS

"It is about my husband", the middle aged lady was saying to my wife in an underbreath. "But I can only tell you if your husband promises not to publish it to-morrow in the paper. You see we have to be afraid of newspapermen". I was curious to know what the great news was and readily gave the needed undertaking. "You see my husband was called by his superior officer and informed that he could not have nine clerks under him, and owing to retrenchment one will have to be reduced. My husband told the officer that he had been demanding more hands, as the work in the department had increased, and that if he was not supplied with extra hands, he could not be at least deprived of any one of those he had. The superior officer told my husband. 'Rai Sahib you are a clever man, you should have been a lawyer. Put up a note on the lines you have stated and I will O.K. it'. When the clerks came to know how my husband had saved their bread and butter they all fell on "Rai Sahib's feet". And then addressing me, as if she had blundered, "Please nothing in the Press. I have in fact said all this without the permission of 'Rai Sahib'."

SECRETS FOR BROADCASTING

What confidences these! And yet every day it is to hear nonsense of this character that we journalists have to give solemn undertakings to keep our bagpipes shut. Half the people who ask a journalist to keep a report secret, are those who feel very much disappointed the next day in discovering that the pledge has been kept. Three-fourths of these secrets are really conveyed to be broadcast. An eminent politician once told me in perfect confidence that there was a chance of his being nominated to a particular position. "This is not for publication my boy. I am telling you only as a friend and in confidence." Two days later I met the person concerned on special invitation, and his greatest grievance was that even though he had told me something that was an absolute secret, I had not had the ordinary courtesy of publishing it in the paper. "Put in a few lines now, my boy, they will help me in getting official confirmation of what I have only heard from a reliable but non-official source".

LIKE NUTS

But journalists, Mr. Brelvi rightly said, can keep confidences more than the politician. In fact if the average politician, were not terribly indiscreet, the journalist could not ferret the great scoops that he does. It is the politician who runs to the journalist, before even the echoes of a secret meeting are dead, to tell him all about what has happened, although "in confidence". The "Key-hole" method is all a myth. But take the newspaper man into confidence, let him be pledged to secrecy, and you have shut up the whole whispering gallery.

A TEST

I will give only one incident. When the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations were being conducted, Lord Irwin complained that while he did not mind the imaginary Press speculations of a majority of pressmen, he was particularly perturbed about a certain paper which was giving accurate and correct news under the cover of speculations. He hinted that leakage on the Congress side was feared. The Mahatma on his return that day called the Editor of the paper to a private conference. In his presence he related everything that had transpired between him and the Viceroy, and freely divulged what were till then the most guarded secrets. The Mahatmaji in the end related the incident in question. He then told the Editor of the paper that he had taken him into confidence, knowing that that alone would be the best way of preserving full secrecy for the negotiations. It was widely known among journalists present in Delhi, that the Editor in question knew all about the things about which they were merely making imaginary guesses. But neither directly or indirectly could they obtain a word from him. As a sign of reciprocity and good faith, the Editor never hesitated to place for previous scrutiny every word that was being printed in his paper about the negotiations before the Mahatma. If there was one occasion when secrecy was very essential, it was this, and the Mahatma had never any cause to complain so far as the journalist in question was concerned. But news even then leaked out. They leaked out from the politicians or from the Viceregal Lodge, but, never from the Mahatma or the Editor whom he had taken into confidence.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

Perhaps few people know that keeping a confidence is an essential part of a journalist's profession. More even than a lawyer, a secret with a journalist is safe. All journalists are not alike. I admit. Perhaps so are not all lawyers. But I do think that if a responsible journalist were to realise all the secrets and confidences he comes to possess in the course of his professional life, he could create a social and political chaos. He could break up political parties, create confusion in any administration, and spread chaos in a large part of his immediate environment. His brain is a pandora box of secrets, and it is for the good that the lid remains securely closed, till he finally enters the grave. His best secrets are "interred with his bones". And yet it is surprising that the delusion persists!

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SAVE STARVING CATTLE

Nagar D. L. B. President's Appeal For Help From Outside

AHMEDNAGAR, (By Mail.)

Mr. K. S. Firodia, President, District Local Board, Ahmednagar, writes:—

Ahmednagar District has been very hard hit this year. Upto this time there is only 3 inches rain. There is no green fodder available. The rates of other fodder have gone high and are daily rising by leaps. The distress is not so keenly felt by human beings but the calamities of the cattle cannot be described. People are leaving their cattle to their fates. Many of them are finding their way to the slaughter houses. Cows and bulls and buffaloes can be had for almost nothing. It is only the butchers who are the customers.

NEED OF OUTSIDE HELP.

The distress is so wide that local efforts can hardly cope with the situation. People do not know what to do with their cattle. Famine Fund and Government are giving Tagai in the form of fodder and cash to agriculturists to save their bulls from starvation. But the plight of cows both milching and others is deplorable. Agriculturists and middle class people are not able to maintain them and they are, therefore, almost on the point of starvation.

It is therefore earnestly requested that all those persons who are charitably disposed should send in their donations to me so that the institution may be encouraged to admit cattle and save them from death and destruction.

Press And Public Men

The "Tribune", writes:—

Two apparently conflicting views were expressed in a matter of great importance at the luncheon given by the Journalists' Association at Bombay in honour of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. One was expressed by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru himself, who in reply to some observations that had fallen from the lips of the Chairman of the Association regarding the disinclination of politicians in India to take newspaper men into their confidence said that human nature being what it was politicians made love to the press, but added in the same breath that there would be occasions and places where newspaper men would not be welcome. The other view was expressed by Mr. Horniman who declared that he had always been of the opinion that there should be no place where journalists were not welcome. Public men, he added, had no business to sit behind closed doors and discuss public affairs. In our opinion the truth here as elsewhere lies between two extremes. As newspaper men we should, of course, be happy if there were no places where journalists were not welcome and if public men never and nowhere sat behind closed doors to discuss public affairs. But in actual practice there is no country where the press is welcome everywhere and at all stages in the discussion of all public affairs. What is called cabinet business is, everywhere transacted behind closed doors and will continue to be so conducted as long as mutual jealousy and hostility are among the governing principles in international affairs, and as long as greed and cupidity are among the ruling motives of human action. To carry on cabinet business in the presence of newspaper men would be, in many cases to divulge prematurely secrets which would be used by evil-minded men and evil-minded nations to benefit themselves at the expense of their neighbours, in many cases of the general public and the community of nations. But with all this the places and the occasions must be few and far between when the press has, in the wider interest of the public, to be kept at a distance; and in general it is perfectly true that in the best interest both of public men and the press and of the public, whose servants both are, the press should be treated by public men with the utmost confidence. Even as regards executive business the practice in the more advanced democratic countries is to consult the press informally, and experience has indubitably established the truth of Mr. Brelvi's statement that if public men confide in responsible journalists even the greatest secrets are safe in their keeping.

CONGRESS UNITY IN C. P.

Fruitful Efforts Clear Way For Ensuing Elections

RAIPUR, (By Mail).

Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Secretary, Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Every one will rejoice at the news that the reported differences amongst Congressmen in Mahakoshal have been satisfactorily settled Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, had sometime back issued an appeal to friends and co-workers in the province to present a united front in the coming elections.

At the meeting of the Mahakoshal Parliamentary Committee held under the Presidentship of Thakur Chedilal on the 26th instant at Pandit Shukla's residence at Raipur he reiterated his resolve and entrusted Seth Govindas, M. L. A., with the task of restoring Unity in Congress ranks.

FRUITFUL EFFORTS.

On the suggestion of the entire Committee Seth Govinddas and Pandit Shukla were closetted together for some time and when they came out Seth Govindas proposed Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi as the President of the Mahakoshal Parliamentary Committee, which, he said, would be working under Pt. Shukla's guidance. The proposal was supported by Pandit Shukla himself and it found favour with all present. Pt. Makhanlal Chaturvedi was promised full support and co-operation.

In reply to this Pt. Makhanlal thanked the Committee for his election and promised co-operation and said "To-day's unity will go down in the history of the province as one of the most important events which will influence coming elections and defeat all plans of the opponents. He agreed to serve as its president.

Then the Committee proceeded with the work of forming a council of action, propaganda, publicity and finance sub-committees the personnel of each and every one being approved with complete unanimity. The meeting dispersed in an atmosphere of complete goodwill and hopefulness of the success of the Congress cause in the approaching elections to the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

NO-CONFIDENCE IN D. C. C. PRESIDENT?

West Godavari Congress Meeting Ends In Confusion

ELLOR, August 29.

Can a District Congress Committee pass a vote of "no confidence" in its president? If so, what are the rules that should guide it in the procedure?

These questions were discussed at a meeting of the Congress Committee of the West Godavari, District, held at Ellore to consider a motion of no-confidence in its president, Mr. M. Bapineedu.

The motion of no-confidence was tabled against Mr. Bapineedu for his having proposed, while presiding over a conference of elementary school teachers at Pippara, a resolution congratulating King Edward VIII on his Accession to the throne. It was complained that this resolution was against the Congress creed of complete independence and that Mr. Bapineedu, who was president of the District Congress Committee, ought not to have himself moved such a resolution.

The proceedings were not open to the press, but the following information has been gathered from reliable source.

Mr. Bapineedu offered an explanation. He stated that he never intended by moving the resolution, to go against the independence creed of the Congress. The resolution also referred to the demise of King George and the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. He only obeyed the revere of the Conference in putting it from the Chair. If the mover still wished to press the motion of "no-confidence", Mr. Bapineedu said, the Committee's leave might be obtained for the same.

When the resolution came up for voting, one section wanted the voting to be by ballot. Another section demanded open voting. The president announced that he would leave it to the Committee to consider the method of voting.

Some of the members demanded that the question of the method of voting should itself be decided by ballot.

A hot discussion ensued and some of the members lost their temper. The president stated that in the circumstances he had no other option but to adjourn the meeting "sine die".

The meeting then ended in confusion.—United Press.

NEW DOCTRINE FOR 'VARSITY MEN

Convocation President Commends "Greatest Skill Of Greatest Number"

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

"You must choose a vocation that challenges your skill and puts you on your mettle. Beware of soft jobs and remember the fall of Lucifer.

"Replace the doctrine—"the greatest happiness of the greatest number"—by the wholesome doctrine, "the greatest skill of the greatest number."

"Remember that ancient Indian culture has brought about in this way the reconciliation of science and religion through the elevation of skill to the rank of one of the highest aims of life."

Thus declared Mahamohopadhyaya Vidyavachaspati S. Kuppusami Sastri, delivering his address at the annual Convocation of the Madras University this afternoon under the aegis of the second Indian and first Hindu Chancellor, Sir Kurma Venketa Reddi, Acting Governor of Madras.

IDEAL OF WOMANHOOD.

Addressing the lady graduates the Mahamohopadhyaya said:—

"It will be a terrific disaster for Indian civilisation and culture if the new generation, educated men and women, should be found incapable of appreciating the beautiful ideas of married and happy life. I would request them all to remember that education of Indian women should not inextricably be linked up with European ideal, and should be designed so as to turn them into magnanimous wives, noble mothers and wisely-alert sisters."

Proceeding, he asked the graduates to remember that they were trustees of the future of India, and unless they could hold the knowledge and skill they had acquired, in their daily life, as trustees for common good, their knowledge and skill would be of no value.

QUALITY FIRST.

Advising the graduates to promote the cause of morality and sound learning and advance of social order and well—being of fellowmen with faith and courage, he asked them to adopt the spirit of "plain living and high thinking" and to remember to "seek quality first and quantity shall be added to you."

Concluding he urged that sound religious instruction be given to students and said:—"It was religious discipline of Universities in ancient India that made it possible for them to produce intellectual and moral giants to whom we owe all our cultural heritage."—United Press.

RELIEF WORK IN KHULNA DISTRICT

Ramkrishna Mission Appeals For Funds

The Acting Secretary, the Ramkrishna Mission writes, regarding Famine Relief Work in Khulna District:—

Our workers from the different districts inform us that the famine conditions are worsening as the cultivators are getting unemployed after finishing their seasonal work in the fields. Till the next harvest relief operations will have to be increased.

Last week our distributions were greatly increased. The total amount of rice distributed came up to 123mds. 24srs. Of this 99mds. 4srs. were distributed amongst 1982 recipients from Gabura, Jhapa and Nakipur centres of the Khulna district. From the Joyrambati centre of the Bankura district 17mds. 14srs. were given to 491 recipients, while from the Lakshmibati centre of the Birbhum district, 338 recipients got doles of 17mds. 6srs. The total number of families helped from these centres were 1,407 of 76 villages.

The funds at our disposal are gradually being exhausted, while the situation is becoming more desperate every day. We hope our generous countrymen will, therefore, be more responsive to our appeal on behalf of these starving and naked millions.

Contributions will be thankfully received at the following address: The President, Ramkrishna Mission, P.O. Belur Math, Dist. Howrah.

A Dublin message says:—

Five thousand persons have volunteered in connection with General O'Duffy's plan to send an Irish Brigade to assist the Spanish insurgents. Officials are reticent how the Free State Government's non-intervention decision will affect the plan.

VALUE OF RESEARCH WORK IN AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

Viceroy On Importance Of Better Marketing Facilities

SIMLA, August 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy opening the meeting of the governing body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on Friday said:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome to the headquarters of my Government representatives from so many provinces and States gathered here to-day. Their presence is the strongest evidence that could be afforded of the importance attached both in British India and in the Indian States to the forwarding of the great purpose of agricultural improvement and to the essential necessity for joint and co-ordinating action on this vital issue. I took the occasion when recently I addressed the Advisory Board of the Council to remind that body that the prime consideration which moved the Royal Commission on Agriculture to recommend the establishment of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was, our sense of the urgent need for correcting the growing decline in co-ordination of agricultural research between the centre and the provinces and between province and province which at that time was apparent. We were convinced that no greater service could be rendered to the cause of agricultural improvement in India, than that of creating in a consultative body which would serve to revive the spirit of mutual help and co-operation between the centre and the provinces which might provide an opportunity and a stimulus for common endeavour in a field so vital to the welfare of India and which would assist in placing at the disposal of agricultural research workers throughout India the experience of their fellow-workers in this country as well as the scientific and technical information deriving from countries overseas.

CENTRE AND PROVINCES

"Whatever criticisms may have been levelled in the past against an excessive centralisation of Government in India, they can have little application to the facilities thereby created for the pooling of ideas and of method so as to enable the whole of India to benefit from the administrative experience of every part. It would be deplorable if the establishment of provincial autonomy were to lead the provinces to suppose that each could regard itself as self sufficient or to tempt the centre to disinterest itself in the efforts which it has made in the past to collect and cor-ordinate information for general use."

Speaking here to-day in the presence of you, gentelemen, who hold the very responsible position of ministers of agriculture in your several provinces, I am happy to say that while I appreciate the grounds upon which rest the fears to which I have referred and while I am not at all disposed to regard these grounds as of no account, yet I am confident that means are available to protect the future in this regard and to ensure the continued co-operation between the centre and the provinces for this essential endeavour.

FOR AGRICULTURISTS' PROGRESS.

My earnest hope is that by constantly seeking to improve the technique of demonstration and propaganda, the departments of agriculture throughout India may succeed in progressively enhancing the practical results obtained for money disbursed while at the same time equipping themselves with a systematized body as may enable them as further funds become available fully to exploit the wide opportunities for service that lie before them. I need not add that I shall watch with anxious care the development of their activities and that I shall lose no opportuniy of supporting by every means in my power their efforts to bring about that which I regard as the most vital matter before Governments in India, the improvement of agriculture throughout the country. The establishment wherever possible of more efficient and more orderly methods of marketing should in my opinion contribute materially to the prosperity of agriculture and I am glad to learn that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been closely associated with the efforts which the Government of India are making to improve agricultural marketing in India. The provincial marketing reports have been received and the preparation of the All-India reports has been undertaken for a number of commodities.

CATTLE BREEDING

I am most grateful to the Governing Body for the alacrity with which you have adopted my suggestion for the undertaking of a series of surveys in typical areas of the conditions regarding milk supply in villages. That small scheme is corollary to a larger one and is also preparatory for further efforts. If we are to proceed to good purpose in the improvement of our cattle-breeding it is essential to provide a correct economic background. It is equally necessary that we should know the amount of milk available under village conditions for the cultivator and his family, if we are to make progress with planned production directed to the better feeding of our population. I thank you also for your effective co-operation with me and with the Governors of provinces in our efforts to bring about throughout India an early improvement in the breeds of cattle.—A.P.

FACILITIES FOR AIR PASSENGERS

New Arrangements At Bamrauli Aerodrome

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Arrangements for offering night landing facilities and for equipping the Allahabad Aerodrome at Bamrauli with latest airport equipments, are rapidly nearing completion.

A number of new buildings for the residence of some of the staff of the aerodrome is being built, in addition to an office, as the present building used for office may be given to the Wireless Direction Finding Station.

The hangar which will be able to house almost the biggest Imperial airways liners, and accommodate two at a time, is said to be now complete excepting that it has to be painted and the entrance is to be made level with the landing ground.

The nightlanding facilities which will be offered at the aerodrome will be in keeping with the requirements of the latest developments in equipping aerodromes. The whole aerodrome is being fitted with boundry lights, besides search and flood lights. It is proposed that all the lights will be connected with the mains which will be run underground to avoid any possible accident to aeroplanes which may be landing or taking off.—United Press.

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Indian News From Here And There

BARODA STATE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Move To Urge Govt. To Improve Lot Of Agriculturists

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, (By Mail.)

The first session of the State Representative Assembly, for 1936-37, will be held here on 3rd September under the presidentship of Acting Dewan Col. Kumar Shivrajsingh, in the Dharasabha Hall. The Agenda includes 49 resolutions, 36 questions and five bills of which three are sponsored be Mr. Bapubhai G. Desai of Vyara which have already appeared in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle".

In the present Assembly, all newly elected members, except of Amreli district, will take their seats Messrs. Amrit Sitaram Pradhan, Chhotabhai Sutaria and Maganbhai Patel will represent Baroda District, Sheth Dwarkanath and Sjt. Bapubhai Desai, Navsari district, and Messrs. Ramchandra Amin, Kanjibhai Shivabhai and K. B. Kera Seth, Mehsana district. Mr. Lalloobhai Kishorbhai Patel of Karjan will seat as a nominated member. He had a very bright career as an elected member of the last Assembly.

ECONOMIC LOT OF FARMERS

Mr. Pradhan urges Government (1) To devise a plan for improving the economic lot of the agriculturists to save from previous successive depressing years, (2) to investigate in fruit nutrition to enable people to know about essential nourishing elements in various types of food and (3) to give concessions to young accused, as first offenders, for crimes which cover the sentence upto seven years according to section 562 of British Indian Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Kanjibhai urges (1) abolition of system of imprisoning the Farmer, (2) compulsory legislation for consolidation of holdings and (3) providing wells at places where there is failure of monsoon crops.

Mr. Ramchandra Amin requests Government (1) to retire state servants over 50 years of age, and to give first preference to state subjects to remove acute unemployment prevailing in State and (2) to build a railway between Vijapur ant Visnagar or Vijapur and Vadnagar for developing the trade and commerce of the adjoining localities.

Mr. Bapubhai G. Desai urges authorities (1) for an elected president of Prant Panchayat, (2) to place the state budget before the Assembly for discussions to enable members to suggest reforms in administration, (3) to provide open competitive examinations for state services, (4) to appoint a committee of members of Assembly to look into the pros and cons of the Rural Reconstruction Centre at Kosamba and (5) to develop the sugar industry of Vyara taluka.

PROVIDE WELLS FOR BHANGIS

Mr. Chhotabhai Sutaria in one resolution requests Government to provide wells for Bhangis in all parts of State wherever there is deficiency and to fulfil this programme within a period of five years. In another he urges Government to join Antarsuba Taluka by rail or road and in the third he thinks it essential that textbooks of Gujrati and English books should not be changed for a period of five years.

VICEROY'S "AXE" ON M.L.As.' RESOLUTIONS

Move To Ban Titles To Govt. Servants Disallowed

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Aug. 29

The Viceregal "axe" has already begun to fall on resolutions given notice of by members of the Assembly.

According to a letter received from the Assembly Office to-day a set of three resolutions of which notice was given by Sriprakasa and other members, recommending that Government servants while in service should not accept any title or decoration, has been disallowed by the Governor-General on the ground that they relate to matters which are not primarily the concern of the Governor-General-in-Council.

I understand that the Governor-General has also refused sanction to Sardar Sant Singh to introduce his Bill, which seeks to exempt publication of speeches made in the Assembly from any proceedings under the Press and other Laws.

SECOND BEST IN WORLD

Olympic Recognition Of Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal

(From Our Correspondent).
AMRAOTI, (By Mail)

The International Olympic Committee in their meeting held on the 31st of July 1936 for the purpose of awarding the Olympic Cup to the best physical Institution of the world placed the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti in India as second best holding the Skating Club of Australia as the first best.

It is encouraging to note that in the Committee when the Australian Club got 27 votes the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal got 10 while the other nations got only 3 or 4 votes. This success, it is claimed, can only be attributed to the fact that the athletes of the Mandal accorded a great appreciation from the physical culturists of the world on their displays.

HITLER MEDAL.

Second recognition by the award of Hitler Medal was made by the International physical culturists' Congress Committee at the hands of the Education Minister of Germany for the best displays and the exposition of the physical activities as practised in India by the promoters of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Amraoti.

The text of the speech by Dr. S. K. Kane, the leader of the team delivered in the session of the Congress was highly appreciated and translated and broadcasted in German language.

Second-offs were arranged by the Indian Students' Association in Berlin and the Oriental German Association by arranging sight seeing and dinner parties to the members of the Team. At both the occasions replying to the addresses of the hosts Dr. Kane, the leader of the team while thanking them expressed that the impressions and experiences gained by this trip to Berlin at the time of the Olympic would enable the Mandal to send not only a team for display of Indian games but also a party of contestants at the next Olympiad at Tokyo. He further added that the achievements of India in Hockey ought to serve as an impetus for the young men of India to achieve more laurels and bring honour to their motherland next time.

RECEPTION AT AMSTERDAM.

The team of the Mandal on their way to London halted at Amsterdam and was received by the Rector Professor Dr. Gaulhofer of the Academy of Physical Culture at Amsterdam. The Academy has arranged a meeting and a picnic in honour of the members of the team.

RETURN TO INDIA.

The team sails by s.s. "Sphinx" on the 4th of September and expects to reach Indian shores by the end of the 3rd week of September. It would proceed to Amraoti via Madras by Grand Trunk Express.—Reuter.

The Egyptian Customs authorities have confiscated an "Official Box" which is reported to have contained a complete set of films of the Italo-Abyssinian War from the capture of Adowa and other struggles with the Ethiopians, including the entry of the Italians into Addis Ababa. The clever ruse of the sender from Abyssinia was, it is alleged, to "pass off" these films along with other official papers in a big trunk addressed to a foreign Ambassador in Egypt. Strange enough, the Customs officials, who are bound by International Conventions, not to open such official boxes, sprang a surprise at the last moment when the box was to be cleared and it was found to contain these horrible films for vigorous propaganda for that foreign power.

COMPLETE SECRET.

By this clever method of smuggling these films into Egypt, it is easily inferred, the senders wanted to avoid two very insurmountable obstacles in the way. The first of these, which inevitably leads to the second difficulty, is the payment of the Customs Duty, which would mean the examination of the films and the consequent ban. The addressee, (the Foreign Ambassador), in Egypt has entered into discussions with the Government of Egypt to deliver the goods. But it is understood that the Government has till now not given any definite reply. The whole matter as to their names from the consignor to the consignee is kept a complete secret, both by the Customs and Government authorities.

YOUTH SOCIETY.

Yet two more suits have been filed by the Egyptian Young Society, against the Government of Egypt. The first of these claims £10,000 as damages in respect of property of the Society, which was confiscated by the Government. A sum of £1,000 is claimed by the second suit as damages, for prohibiting the publication of the Society's official organ.

Both the suits have been admitted and the first of October has been fixed for hearing. In spite of these claims, to prove the real objects of the Society for social reform, the spite of the public towards this organisation is growing day by day.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, performed the opening ceremony of the Kshatriya Union Club at Dadar last week. Photo shows him (centre) with the managing committee.

BENGAL NATIONALISTS NOT SATISFIED

"Congress Must Lead Anti-Award Agitation"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

A meeting of the Congress Nationalist Party in Bengal while appreciating the Congress Working Committee's efforts at clarifying in the election manifesto the Congress attitude to the rejection of the communal decision regretted that the Working Committee instead of undertaking to undo the Award in the same way at the new constitution thought it fit to discountenance the anti-award movement.

The party further opined that true to its object of fighting the Award in and outside the legislatures the party could in no way reconcile itself to the Working Committee's views disapproving of the anti-award agitation.

The much-needed collaboration between the two wings would depend upon Congress itself leading unreservedly in the task of carrying on agitation for the rejection of the constitution and the Communal Award.—A. P.

CONGRESS FLAG-STAFF REMOVED IN ANKOLA

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANKOLA, (By Mail.)

The local Congress Circle Committee at its Executive Committee meeting held the other day besides attending to miscellaneous items passed a resolution in regard to the Congress Flag Staff that was removed by the local authorities under the orders of the Collector some months ago.

It appears that the Committee had received a notice to take possession of the Flag Staff, immediately failing which it would be put to public auction. It would be remembered that the Flag Staff was erected on the Congress Jubilee day amidst great rejoicings and enthusiasm in the presence of large number of people. After some interval of time the President of the Local Committee was asked to remove the Flag Staff forthwith, but he replied stating inasmuch as the Flag Staff was the property of the public and had been erected on private grounds, he was unable to comply with the demands of the authorities.

Thereupon one evening the Flag Staff was quietly removed. The Committee has now decided to take possession of the same and take any legal action that may be found necessary in this affair.

The Committee has also decided to enrol as many members as possible and complete the list before the end of this month.

It further condemns the action of Mr. Aigal who was elected to the Local Board on the Congress Ticket, stood as a candidate himself in opposition to the Congress Nominee. Mr. Kamat for the Presidentship, in a recent meeting of the Board called for the purpose. Thereupon three members including the Congress Nominee for the Presidentship resigned their seats as a protest. It appears that the Committee intends taking disciplinary measures in this matter.

I understand Mr. Aigal who is now the President of the Local Board has sent in his resignation of Congress member.

STRONG MONSOON IN C. P.

POONA, Aug. 30.

The depression from the Bay of Bengal now lies over East Central Provinces. It has caused strong monsoon in the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, North Hyderabad and Malabar while a few falls have occurred in South Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mussoorree 12 inches; Jalpaiguri, Cherrapunji, Nagpur and Pachmarhi 3 each; Rangoon, Dehra Dun and Amraoti 2 each; Akola, Seoni, Marmagoa one and a half each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be widespread and locally heavy in Central Provinces; increase and extend into Deccan, Konkan, Central India and United Provinces and occur locally in North-east India.—A.P.

FINAL FORECAST OF JUTE CROP

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The following is final forecast of jute crop for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam for 1936:

Twenty-four Parganas 53,000 acres against 45,000 acres and yield 175,000 bales against 144,000 bales.

Nadia 61,000 acres against 51,000 (revised) and 180,000 bales against 163,000 (revised).

Murshidabad 35,000 acres against 25,000 (revised), and 105,000 bales against 80,000 (revised).

Jessore 85,000 acres against 70,000 and 180,000 bales against 200,000.

Khulna 25,000 acres against 25,500 (revised) and 80,000 bales against 73,500 (revised).

Burdwan 1,500 acres against 1,000 and 5,000 bales against 3,000.

Midnapore 4,000 acres against 3,000 and 11,500 bales against 10,000.

Hooghly 22,500 acres against 18,000 and 74,000 bales against 54,000.

Howrah 4,000 acres against 3000 and 13,000 bales against 9,000.—A.P.

Mackinnon Mackenzie Co. And Karachi Corporation

KARACHI, Aug. 28

An offer of compromise has been made by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie Company, in the suit filed by the Karachi Corporation, against this firm in the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

The matter relates to the claim of the Municipal Corporation in regard to the payment of terminal tax due on coal imported by this firm and stacked at Bunder Island from 1928-29 to 1933-34, amounting to Rs. 53,614-4-10 plus Rs. 11,385-11-2 on account of interest, bringing the total to Rs. 65,000.

The offer of compromise is to the effect that defendants in the suit would pay to the Municipal Corporation 50 per cent of the Municipal dues exclusive of interest in full settlement of the claim.—United Press.

Notorious Dacoit Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Aug. 29.

A notorious dacoit, believed to have been responsible for a number of outrages and wanted by police in connection with the murder at Rewari station has been apprehended by an official of the Lahore C. I. D., official who shadowing a Sadhu who had boarded Bombay Mail at Drighroad station caused the search of the train but the suspect fearing detection jumped off the moving train nearing Hyderabad and ran towards Bonemill, the police pursued and took him into custody.

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"WORLD CHANGES IN DECADE"

"Phases Of Capitalist Conclave Must Go," Says Dr. Lohia

That the world-map may be considerably changed and even a race of "Mulatto's" may come into existence in the next ten years of international politics was the view expressed by Dr. R. M. Lohia, Foreign Secretary of the A. I. C. C. at a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Mahavir Jain Students' Union on Saturday night.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Ashok Mehta, the Editor of the "Congress Socialist."

Mr. Ashok Mehta introduced Dr. Lohia as an ex-editor (founder) of the "Congress Socialist" with considerable foreign experience.

PROPHECY COMES TRUE

The Doctor said that the prophecy of Alfred Huxley had already come true in the sense that movies had become talkies and in the near future may become 'feelies,' providing much more realistic pleasure.

He added: "The possibility of Humanity and world turning 'mulatto' (in spirit primarily and appreciably in the physical plane) is not remote as the frontiers and outlook are bound to change in the pregnant world of theirs.

Half the world is colonial in nature, and one thousand million people are dominated by Foreign Imperialism in one form or other all over the world.

"The world situation is controlled by two forces, the Imperial colonial relations and rivalry among Imperialists, which would make revolutionary changes in the world within a period of 10 years.

CAPITALISM RULES WORLD

"The Human race as existing at present controlled by no ethics or a sense of right and wrong. The Capitalist system has had its own economic tentacles. The Parliamentary Democracies existing are only clever forms which can exploit the press, platform and pulpit for the solidarity of the Capitalist system.

"Mussolini and Hitler are only another phase of Capitalist conclave. The spirit of Nationalism, which had developed tremendously in the post great-war era and the question of dividing colonies among rival Imperialist Governments will bring matters to a head within 10 years and the present system would have to go.

"The Geneva League of Nations has no hope of any success. The mentalities of 'No war' and 'Collective peace'—an internationally minded working class, would be the driving forces towards the change.

"The 'Popular Fronts' and 'General Strikes' all the world over are only indications of these forces as evidenced at present in the case of Spain."

After the lecturer answered a few questions, the Chairman pointed out the picture drawn out would only be a dream, unless all of them set to work towards the ideal. The function then came to a close.

Surat Sarvajanik Education Society

The 23rd annual general meeting of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, was held on 15th instant in the Central Hall of the Society's M. T. B. College, Surat.

After the proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed, Diwan Bahadur C. M. Gandhi Advocate, Chairman of the Managing Committee, proposed the adoption of the report for the year 1935-36. While doing so he said that the year 1935-36 was a year of comparative quiet.

He also referred to Appendix "B" of the report, which showed the income of the donations amounting to Rs. 47,346-15-9 out of which, Rs. 13,785-6-0 were meant for the Society's M. T. B. College Science Institute, Rs. 23,129-0-0 for the Society's Sarvajanik High School for Girls and Rs. 2,194-10-6 for College Endowments.

The Chairman said he was glad to state that though the results of the University Matriculation examination were bad, all the three High Schools of the Society had gratifying results viz. 50 per cent and some of the students stood high in order of merit and second scholarships.

After the reports and accounts were passed, resolutions electing the office-bearers for the year 1936-37 were carried. Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Kt., was re-elected President and Diwan Bahadur C.M. Gandhi and Mr. Chimanlal D. Clerk, were re-elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Managing Committee respectively.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Scrappy Business

Liverpool, Aug 5

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Cloth—It has been another week of difficult trading, owing to the erratic behaviour of the raw material. The result has been very scrappy business in most directions.

Again a very poor response has been made by India. Evidence of distrust are very widespread and, although the gap between buyers and sellers has been narrowed down in many instances, it often remains impossible to bridge.

Karachi is probably showing a keener interest than any other centre but operations are conducted with extreme caution. Several fairly substantial lines of medium mulls and jaconnets, and smaller quantities of prints and fancies have been booked at keen prices but the aggregate has been disappointing. Very few of the offers for white shirtings has been acceptable, either from that centre or from Calcutta.

South American markets have shown a more general interest in cloths for dyeing and printing as well as in fancies. Demand from West Africa for bleachers, bafts and prints has been patchy but some makers have added substantially to their order lists.

There has been a growing demand from Australia for many cloths as a result of the recent tariff revision, and the big volume of enquiry promises a much larger expansion in the near future.

Home Trade transactions generally have been in very modest lots except in the case of prints, poplins, government cloth and plain goods.

Yarn—There has not been much life about the spinning branch of the Industry. Price uncertainty has made buyers hesitant and although there has been no scarcity of enquiry, the turnover has been far from good. A few spinners of medium ring counts have made substantial sales but these have been exceptional and general trading has been of a hand to mouth character.

Deliveries have been effected by the numerous holidays in weaving districts and the considerably reduced offtakes by the Hosiery firms in the Midlands, most of which are on holiday this week.

On the Egyptian side, business has been extremely scrappy. Here again the erratic state of the raw material has virtually stopped business in Sakel Yarns but some modest weights of Upper have been sold. Export demand has been reasonably steady.

Osaka Sampin

	Osako, Aug. 29.
October	(203.90) 202.80—110
November	(201.50) 200.60—30
December	(200.30) 199.50—80
February	(199.50) 198.40—110

MONEY AND BANKING

League Of Nations' Survey For 1935-36

The publication, "Money and Banking 1935/1936" is a two-volume work, the first being entitled "Monetary Review," the second "Commercial Banks." The publication is a sequel to the volume on "Commercial Banks 1927/1934 that appeared last year.

The "Monetary Review" gives a general survey of the monetary policy followed by certain countries in recent years. An attempt is made to explain the contrast between the position in certain countries, in which a marked business recovery has been apparent since 1935, and others in which the stagnation continues, in the light of the influence of monetary developments.

The countries under study in this connection have been classified in accordance with their monetary policy. One group consists of countries like the United Kingdom, in which expansion in the monetary sense has been mainly a consequence of banking policy. Sweden, South Africa, Australia and Canada belong to this group. A second group comprises Japan, Chile, the United States and Germany, in which the expansion has been mainly a result of the system of financing public expenditure. The gold bloc countries, (France, the Netherlands, Switzerland) in which the budgets have shown deficits while credit has not been expanded, form a third group. Finally, the experiments in Belgium and Czechoslovakia, in which devaluation has been put through under special conditions, are analysed and compared.

The Monetary Review contains a large number of graphs and short tables that can be easily understood, and where (in conjunction with the text) abundant details will be found regarding the gold losses of the Banque de France and the French Treasury borrowings from the latter, the recent symptoms of stability of rates for money in the United Kingdom and other countries of the sterling group, the situation created by the enormous reserves held by the American commercial banks, and the inflationist potentialities of the present position in the United States.

COMMERCIAL BANKS.

"Commercial Banks" which represents the second volume of "Money and Banking 1935/1936" gives an account of the banking situation in 48 countries, i.e. all the European countries, the British Dominions, North America, a great part of South America, Egypt, the Soviet Union, and a number of Asiatic countries. Each country is the subject of a special chapter, giving as up-to-date and complete a picture as possible of the banking situation. Prominence is given to the effects of recent monetary changes on the position of commercial banks, and to the various factors by which the banking position and the money market in the different countries have been governed.

The chapter on Germany, for example, shows, amongst other things, the effect of the increased circulation of Government paper for the financing of public works, re-armament, etc.

The chapter on the United Kingdom shows the effects of the recent operation of the Exchange Equalisation Fund on the monetary and banking situation. The chapters on the British Dominions trace the development of the Central Banks of the latter since their creation in recent years.

The authors of this volume have been at some pains to present their statistical information in such a way as to make it easy for the reader to compare conditions in different countries.

The volume on Commercial Banks and the Monetary Review are on sale in Geneva already and will shortly be on sale in distant countries from agents for League publications. We are sure they will be welcomd by specialists on banking questions, as well as by business men and students of economic problems.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated Aug. 12:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £242,960,427 on the 6th inst. as compared with £239,941,219 on the previous Wednesday.

No purchases of gold were announced by the Bank during the week under review.

In the open market about £1,200,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing. There was a general demand and prices included a premium over gold exchange parities, which, however, was inclined to vary. Special buying has been less in evidence in the market, but the import of £13,200,000 of bar gold from France, shown in the figures below, was presumably for a special account.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 1st inst. to mid-day on the 10th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,909,507
British India	367,291
British Malaya	10,715
British Guiana	10,976
New Zealand	53,308
China	693,880
Belgium	5,575
Belgian Congo	54,754
France	13,273,391
Germany	402,542
Switzerland	55,084
Other countries	23,002
	£16,860,025

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£1,096,552
British India	16,825
Belgium	55,569
France	102,984
Netherlands	197,170
Switzerland	78,500
Finland	22,349
Palestine	2,000
Other countries	225
	£1,572,174

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £581,000. The s.s. "Ranchi" carries £424,000 consigned to London and the s.s. "President Harrison" £157,000 consigned to New York.

SILVER.

The market has maintained a quietly steady tone and prices have moved only within narrow limits. There has been further buying for American trade requirements and this, with demand from the Indian Bazaars, offset sales on China account and resales by speculators.

There is no change in the outlook, the market showing a steady undertone at the present level of prices.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 1st inst. to mid-day on the 10th inst.—

IMPORTS.

Japan	£97,240
British India	15,142
British Malaya	5,717
Australia	2,453
New Zealand	1,814
Manchuria	13,461
Belgium	4,624
France	3,153
Other countries	1,670
	£145,274

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 58,050
United States of America	232,661
Egypt	2,580
Denmark	2,510
Sweden	1,755
Other countries	3,997
	£301,553

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 6th inst. to the 12th inst. was dol 5.03 and the lowest dol. 5.01 5/8

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, August 29.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Carthage of 7688 Reg. tons, Capt. H M Jack, arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Somali of 3522 Reg. tons, Capt. C R Mill, arrived from Kobe via Otran, Yokohama, Shimundze, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Braunfels of 4852 Reg. tons, Capt. W. Reinhart, arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez and Perim, with passengers and general cargo.

Mitsui Bushan Kaisha's s.s. Kenkon Maru of 2721 Reg. tons, Capt. I Yamada, arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

F F Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. City of Birmingham of 3408 Reg. tons, Capt. F W Letton, arrived from Montreal via New Port, New York, Alexandria, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Vasna of 2026 Reg. tons, Capt. A Tillier, arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr, Abadan, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Pacific Maru of 4258 Reg. tons, Capt. T Nakamura, arrived from Yokohama via Shimizu, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Miike, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

DEPARTURE

Bombay, August 29.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Shunko Maru of 5027 Reg. tons, Capt. T Urmaya, sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Ralli Bro.'s s.s. Holystone of 3336 Reg. tons, Capt. J P Barkiss, sailed for Durban (for order) with local cargo.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Carthage of 7688 Reg. tons, Capt. H M Jack, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Sawokla of 5667 Reg. tons, Capt. A P Cronin, sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with local and same bottom cargo.

Lewis Dreyfus and Coy.'s s.s. Clarton of 3209 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Harvey, sailed for Durban (for orders) with local cargo.

EXPORTS

Bombay, August 29.

S.S. Sturmfels for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg option:—4110 bags gr. oil cake H Rawji and Co.

For Antwerp:—16000 pkgs. gr. oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 4110 bags gr. oil cake H Rawji and Co.

For Hamburg:—114 bags false gum N Mulji and Co.

For Amsterdam:—130 bags gum N Muljee and Co.

S.S. Brauenfels for Antwerp:—73 cases k. kernels M B P Zantye; 100 bags cotton waste M Chandulal and Co.; 774 bags crushed bones B Ardeshir and Co.; 100 bales hemp raw T Dawoodbhai.

For Aarhus:—100 bales hemp D Anandji.

For New York:—134 bags gum B Jaffer and Co.

S.S. Durada for London:—1375 bags gr. oil cake L Dreyfus and Co.; 80 bundles bees wax T Dawoodbhai; 400 bags kardi seed S M Rajgor and Co.; 369 bags gr. kernels S M Rajgor and Co.

S.S. Somali for Hull:—655 bundles teak scantlings G D D Gilder and Co.

S.S. Clearton for Durban for order:—76365 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, August 29.

S.S. Genoa Maru, agents N Y Kaisha, from Yokohama, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagoya:—50 cases brass wire; 48 cases auto batteries; 32 cases hard ware; 142 cases sugar candy; 30 pkgs. tea; 31 cases brass strips; 405 coils transmission conductors; 23 cases clocks; 142 cases p. ware; 45 cases printed cotton; 55 cases glass ware; 50 cases cotton yarn; 67 cases toys; 180 crts. e'tiles; 35 cases glass bangles; 55 cases r. yarn; 250 bags stone powder; 31 cases ceil. goods; 80 kegs. zinc paint; 20 cases r. goods; 30 bales cotton fents; 18 cases woollen p. goods; 191 pcs. sanitary ware; 138 cases ground glass; 10 cases brass circles; 670 bags soda ash; 40 pkgs. empty glass bottles.

From Hongkong:—215 bags green beans; 6 bundles mattings.

From Singapore:—23 bundles gum; 13 bags nutmegs.

From Colombo:—1500 bags copra.

S.S. Maloja, agents M M and Co., from Melbourne:—581 cls-

(Continued in Col. 7).

THE SPANISH STRUGGLE

(Continued from page 6)

ed in certain quarters that Italy's keen participation in the Spanish issue holds well the desire to keep foreign attention away from the Abyssinian front. The Abyssinian territory is now more closely shut to foreign observation than ever. The reaction to the position here, where Italian hold is neither legally recognized nor complete, stands in marked contrast to the assertive disposition displayed by various Powers in regard to the Madrid regime.

Attempt To Win Abyssinian Muslims

Meanwhile, the important Berlin daily *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* reports that great efforts are being made by Italy to win Muslim opinion so as to employ this to extend and secure Italian hold over Abyssinia. Harrar, it is stated, is going to be raised into a holy town for Muslims, new mosques are to be built there, and also a large one at Addis Ababa. Police recruits, one reads, are also to be drawn greatly from Muslims. There are references to Italy's line of care to Islam, especially in view of the large population of Muslims in the Italian colony of Libya and various regions round about. This care, however, did not prevent the adoption of very stern steps for the pacification of Libya by General Graziani, now the Viceroy of Italian "East Africa." Italian move in Abyssinia proceeds anyway according to certain established or tried rules of imperialistic expansion and the idea of holding up the slogan of "pot not calling the kettle black" appears to be well retained in Rome. The new Italian move in regard to Islam, comments the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, under conditions, might have reactions of importance.

Tension In Poland

The unrest among the peasantry in Poland manifested recently by some sharp revolts and many demonstrations has called wide attention. The unrest bound greatly with a system of land tenure falling heavily on the peasants is deep and wide. Restrictions extended widely on emigration, the economic depression, and extension of military expenditure, have all greatly intensified it. Some new orientation in foreign policy have also found not wide understanding. The move to resort to a line of firm hand, favoured by various influential groups in Poland, has not eased the situation. The tendency to keep up this course greatly has been reflected again newly by the Premier, Skladkowski, in a speech in which he threatened journalists attacking the regime not only with confiscation, but also concentration camp. The Army Chief, General Rydz-Smigly, the virtual successor of Marshal Pilsudski, is held as seeing the need of a cautious course. Developments in Spain have brought a fresh interest in the Polish position. The situation in Spain has exposed a danger bound primarily with keen agrarian discontent in a greatly agricultural State and the risk of foreign complications. The latter, in the event of any serious trouble in Poland, may well take more serious turns, with Russia and Germany with their antagonism as Poland's neighbours. The Polish position in the future will be one of much importance and its development will be followed with great attention.

New Conference Of Little Entente

The new conference of the Little Entente to be held early in September at Bratislava in Slovakia is looked upon with much interest in various centres. The Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, Dr. Krofta, is expected to preside over the conference. Speaking about the conference last week, the Czechoslovakian Premier, Dr. Hodza, underlined the necessity of the Little Entente, (Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Roumania) maintaining a common line on fundamental issues of foreign policy and emphasised the importance of this group which represents an area the biggest in Europe after Russia and a population of 50 millions. Speaking specially of Czechoslovakia, he declared, that the country was well prepared for participation in the active discussions about foreign affairs of the forthcoming period. Austro-German understanding as such, he stated, did not disturb Czechoslovakia. The economic position of Czechoslovakia he mentioned as satisfactory, reflected well by good improvement in trade and marked reduction of unemployment. The new military loan has had a very popular and good response. Much attention is given specially in the German press to various new measures taken by Czechoslovakia to develop its military strength and also to the country's strength as an advanced industrial unit. German papers this week give much prominence to Czechoslovakia, allowing a new credit of 200 million Crowns to Roumania and to negotiations between the well-known Czechoslovakian engineering firm of Skoda and Bucharest for opening of new factories in Roumania.

Indian Visitors To Prague

During the last few weeks there have been very many visitors from India in Prague, quite a good number of them being businessmen, indicative it would seem of an extension of interest in trade relation between the two countries. Indian visitors of last fortnight included, Mr. Erulkar of Scindia Steamship Company and a representative of Indian Chambers of Commerce in London, Mr. Pochkanawalla, Mr. Kisen Chand of the firm of Kayce in Lahore, Mr. Wirban, Assistant Director of Industries, Punjab, and heads of certain important steel works and sugar mills. Increased number of visitors from India are also reported at various Czechoslovakian spas. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, the former Mayor of Calcutta and of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce is expected to arrive in Prague next week.

PROSPECTS OF INDIAN COTTON CROP

Advisable To Buy On Easier Markets

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

Messrs Langley and Co., have issued the following report:—

A July consumption figure for American mills of 603,000 bales compared with 556,000 bales last month, 392,000 last year and 559,000 in July 1934 is further proof of the solidity of the foundation upon which constructive arguments based on consumption are built.

And there is no reason why high consumption should not continue.

So long as Governments continue to spend money as they are spending at present—and the evidence points to an increase rather than a decrease in that expenditure—the demand for cotton will continue.

Europe, of course, is in a mess. But Europe has been in a mess with monotonous consistency since August 1914—22 years if our arithmetic serves us aright.

We are not concerned with the ultimate outcome of it all—yet. And, nationally and individually, so many of our worst troubles never happen. A curious truth that. Everybody must die. But they need only die once. Yet mentally, nations as well as individuals so often prefer to die daily. An enervating process.

Meanwhile incompatibility of temperament in Europe will increase and not decrease cotton consumption.

Crops reports are less favourable. Ideals are grand things. But they take a lot of living up to. The standard set for the Central Belt was very high. Texas also was sufficiently high to put a strain on the probability of its being maintained. The Eastern Belt, we agree, might, by improvement, offset at least partial deterioration in the West.

But the crop looks a million bales less than the probable consumption.

We do not look for wide fluctuations in the immediate future. The market is very conscious of the imminence of hedge selling. Crop movement will increase appreciably during September and only very unfavourable weather news is likely to provide sufficient incentive to carry prices upwards in face of daily hedge selling.

Yet we doubt whether even the heaviest hedge selling will break 11 cents. And later, on consumption alone, we see a distinct possibility of 13 cents.

Meanwhile, in easier markets, we recommend purchases with a view to securing moderate profits before the end of the present month.

Subsequently to the sharp recovery of a week ago, the Bombay market has been easier and the undertone nervous.

Export business is quiet while domestic mills are faced not only with a serious disparity between cotton and cloth prices but also a most discouraging outlook so far as cloth demand is concerned.

We print below the first official forecast of the Indian acreage for the current season:—

	1936	1935
Oomras	8,732,000	8,936,000
Bengals	3,316,000	2,839,000
Americans	1,930,000	947,000
Others	1,791,000	1,712,000
Total acres	15,769,000	14,494,000

	1934	1933
Oomras	7,912,000	9,509,000
Bengals	2,952,000	2,504,000
Americans	746,000	788,000
Others	1,375,000	1,230,000
Total acres	12,985,000	14,031,000

	1932
Oomras	9,354,000
Bengals	2,121,000
Americans	705,000
Others	1,275,000
Total acres	13,485,000

Monsoon reports are still irregular. To a most marked degree the country has depended for rainfall on depressions moving east to west from the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea current having all along been weak. Consequently, the eastern sections of the cotton tract have benefited at the expense of the western sections.

Below is a summary of reports from the districts:—

District Central Provinces; typical station Nagpur; rainfall to 18th August 34.7; departure from normal plus 5.5; remarks favourable.

District United Provinces; typical station Cawnpore; rainfall to 18th August 40.0; departure from normal plus 20.0; remarks: floods in some areas and reports of damage.

District Berar; typical station Akola Amraoti; rainfall to 18th August 17.0; 21.3; departure from normal minus 1.7 plus 2.3; remarks: favourable.

District Khandeish; typical station Malegaon; rainfall to 18th August 7.0; departure from normal minus 3.8; remarks: Unfavourable. Rain greatly needed.

Districts Broach and Surat; typical station Surat; rainfall to 18th August 19.5; departure from normal minus 10.4; remarks: rain needed.

District Gujerat; typical station Ahmedabad; rainfall to 18th August 11.8; departure from normal minus 9.7; remarks: rain needed. Recent showers inadequate.

District Kathiawar; typical station Veraval; rainfall to 18th August 14.4; departure from normal plus 0.6; remarks: favourable on coast. Inland rain needed.

District Central India; typical station Neemuch; rainfall to 18th August 11.6; departure from normal minus 6.2; remarks one inch on 18th instant. More required.

District Central India; typical station Indore; rainfall to 18th August 15.9; departure from normal minus 4.5; remarks: half inch on 18th instant. More required.

District Sind; (Irrigated); remarks: favourable.

District Punjab; typical station Ambala; rainfall to 18th August 22.8; departure from normal plus 7.3; remarks: mostly favourable.

District Punjab; typical station Lyallpur; rainfall to 18th August 7.2; departure from normal plus 0.5; remarks: Mostly irrigated and favourable.

District Sangli Miraj; typical station Miraj; rainfall to 18th August 7.9; remarks: rain needed.

Although cotton is a sun plant more rain is definitely required in the western sections of the belt, recent showers in Khandiesh and Gujerat being inadequate.

In easier markets here we advise purchases.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

terns d. milk powder; 20 cases skim. milk powder; 104 cases cud. fruits; 195 cases dripping; 10 cases jam; 9 cases p. meat; 323 drums tallow; 82 cases milk produce.

From Sydney:—10 bales wool sops; 48 cases jam; 62 cases b dripping; 166 cases butter; 115 cks. tallow; 5 bales feathers; 29 cases greasy wool; 46 cases skim. milk powder.

From Adelaide:—32 cks. tallow; 37 pkgs. sultanas; 13 pipes tallow.

From Brisbane:—15 cases cheese; 13 cases cnd. provision.

From Habbart:—114 bundles jam; 11 cases desert.

From Colombo:—6 pkgs. apparel.

From Calicut:—125 bales cotton.

From Tuticorin:—30 bundles mats; 10 cases coire yarn; 14 bags cotton yarn.

S.S. Rajput, agents T.M.M. and Co., from Sourabaya:—125 bags sugar.

From Tegal:—1004 bags sugar.

S.S. Arabia, agents L T., from Genoa:—40 cases sodium peroxide; 10 cases G. silver wire.

From Marseilles:—20 cases vermouth; 34 drums caustic soda.

HEDGING AND NEW ORLEANS SELLING IN COTTON

Forecast Of Rain North-west

SMALL SPINNERS' TAKING AND EXPORTS

BOMBAY: August 29.

On Friday the New York Cotton Exchange was easy and prices declined half a dollar per bale.

It was the general opinion on the market that extensive rains were necessary to materially benefit cotton in the drought area.

There was Southern hedge-selling and New Orleans selling. Spinners' takings and exports are decreasing. Business in dry goods market continues small.

The New York Cotton futures market opened steady but declined on lower Liverpool cables, forecast of showers in the draught area and Liverpool and hedge selling; but the pressure was not great with very little speculative selling indicating the absence of speculative interest, while scale down buying by trade offered considerable resistance. However, the market further declined an increased hedge selling and New Orleans selling. Finally moderate covering appeared and the session closed steady.

The market opened at a decline of 3 points with October 11.45 but recovered one point from the opening level and October was quoted 11.46 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling pressure and prices declined 11 points from the highest level and October was quoted 11.35 which was the lowest level. At this level there was some covering which resulted in a rally of 3 points and the market closed at a net decline of 10 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points at 11.78c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices also registered a fall of 10 points at 11.75c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 6.25. There was small trade and Bombay buying which met with local selling to sympathy with Alexandria advices. The offtake was poor.

Later on there was Bombay and local selling on forecast of an early break in heatwave but straddle buying and trade calling sustained prices. The market finally closed at a decline of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.70d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close October was quoted 5.13, January 5.11 and March 5.11.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Sakels futures were comparatively steady and with moderate enquiry closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points and spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 10.28. Uppers were quiet and declined 4 to 3 points with spot cotton 12 points down at 7.86d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures closed 16 to 6 points down and Ashmouni futures lost 9 to 6 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	11.46—02
N. Y. October Lowest (1-37 p.m.)	11.35—13
Liverpool October Highest	6.26+04
Liverpool October Lowest	6.19—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Reuters' telegrams state unsettled weather predicted in the Western belt. Report is not confirmed. Market largely professional with little outside interest. No disposition to operate on either side.

Liverpool.—Quiet and steady market. Improved on Indian buying and trade calling. Declined on rumours of private cables indicating expectation of rain in Western belt which has not been confirmed. Bullish.

New York.—Hedging continues.

New York.—Market is acting well considering forecast of showers in North-West, increased hedge selling and decreased spinners' takings and exports. Small business in dry goods. To-day's buying mostly for trade.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 29.

October	11.30
December	11.36
January	11.38
March	11.45
May	11.51
July	11.51
Middling Spot	11.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 29.

October	11.28
December	11.33
January	11.34
Middling Spot	11.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 29.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

August	6.34
September	6.22
October	6.13
November	6.08
December	6.03
January	6.08
February	6.08
March	6.09
April	6.09
May	6.09
June	6.03
July	6.08
August	5.98
Middling Spot	6.61
10-12 a.m. quotations:—	
October	6.16
January	6.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
October	10.10
November	9.90
January	9.62
March	9.42
May	9.28
July	9.13
August	9.13
Middling Spot	10.20

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	5.26
Fine	5.41
Superfine	5.56
COMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Fine	5.27
Superfine	5.42
Choice	5.57
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.33
Fully Good	4.43
Fine	4.55

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Aug. 29.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 9|16 per cent to 9|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug. 29.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f.: August sellers £11-17-6.

Linseed Calcutta, London, c.i.f.: Aug.|Sept. sellers £13-15-0.

Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f.: Aug|Sept. sellers £14-2-6.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull|Con't c.i.f. Aug.|Sept. sellers £13-5-0.

Castorseed Bombay Hull, c.i.f.: Aug|Sept. sellers £13-2-6.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 29.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers 25|-.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Sept.|Dec. sellers 25|-.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 29.

The Market was closed.

EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 29.

T.T. London on:—

New York (Closing rate)	5.03-1|16
Paris	76.41
Berlin	12.51
Madrid (nominal)	38.75
Amsterdam	7.40-3|4
Brussels	29.80
Milan	63.93
Berne	15.43-1|4
Prague	121.75

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 29.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Jan.-Feb. sellers 34|-.

Wheat Barletta Russo Nominal.

Wheat South Australian Sept.-Oct. sellers 38|-.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 29.

All unquoted.

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 28-8-36	306000	577000
Receipts Yesterday 28-8-36	40000	52000
Exports to date 28-8-36	160000	287000
Stock at Ports 28-8-36	1276000	1301000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-8-36	1139000	1179000
Stock at Liverpool 28-8-36	748000	501000
Visible Supply 28-8-36	3128000	3221000
Quantity in sight 28-8-36	519000	887000
Quantity out of sight 28-8-36	622000	787000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Following a decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 209/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 209/8 on scattered buying. Later on at this level there was increased long liquidation on forecast of rain and prices declined to Rs. 108-12. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points and the local market ruled quiet. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A-M	208 12 0
Oomra D-	187 0 0
Bengal D-J	153 4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Sup Fine	FG	Good	
M.G.—			
Broach No. 2	229	226	223 219
Punjab-Ame	258	234	231 227
Surat	263	259	256 252
Rajpipla	260	256	253 249
Navsari	229	265	262 254

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 27th August	454
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,165,763
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,491,384
Increase	674,319

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 211 1/4; Highest 211 3/4; Lowest 210 1/2; Closing 210 1/2.

Oomra D/J Op. 190 1/2; Highest 190 3/4; Lowest 189 1/4; Closing 189 1/4

Bengal D/J. Op 156 1/4; Highest 156 1/4; Lowest 155; Closing 155.

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 7

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 22.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 157 Jan. 134 May 126 at Cross Rate 5.03 3/32

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 209/8—Liverpool May 6.12 Rs. 57 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 209/8—New York May 11.56 Rs. 46 at Cross Rate 5.03 3/32

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug 29

Wheat	1,691 cwts.
Linseed	2,675 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	526 cwts.
Gingellyseed	891 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,244 cwts.
Castorseed	1,573 cwts.
Rice	32,116 cwts.
Myrabollams	332 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,895 cwts.
Gram	485 cwts.
Bajree	301 cwts.
Indian sugar	17,137 cwts.
Coal	2,455 tons.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Aug. 29

Our market was quiet with increased selling. Groundnuts February opened to-day at Rs. 43/3 and declined to Rs. 43/1 while Sept. was quoted at Rs. 10/10 and March was at Rs. 8/9. There was scattered selling in Castorseed and Cottonseeds.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut August	57 0 0
Groundnut February	42 15 0
Castorseed September	34 3 6
Castorseed May	36 0 0
Cottonseed September	22 2 6
Cottonseed January	22 5 0

Linseed And Wheat

Bombay, Aug. 29.

To-day there was increased selling pressure in Linseed and Wheat which resulted in further decline. Reports of beneficial together with rumours of Canada pegging wheat at 87 1/2 cents instead of one dollar influenced selling.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	7 15 3
Linseed May	7 9 3
Wheat September	4 14 3
Wheat January	4 14 9
Wheat May	5 3 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

October	86 3/4d.
December	85 3/4d.
March	81 1/2d.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 29.

C.P. 1 Fine	203/205
C.P. 2 Fine	199/201
Arvi Fine	199/201
Ellichpur Fine	199/201
Berar Fine	199/201
Khamgaon Fine	199/201
Mulkapur Fine	196/198
Khandesh Fine	196/198
Jalna/Sailu	196/198
Burwah Sanavad	198/200
Mathia	182/186
Broach	215/217
Dhollera	219/221
Punjab/American	214/221
Sindh-American	214/219
Cambodia	254/259
Compta	209/214
Westerns	209/214
Miraj	209/214
Jagadia Ankleshwar	239/244
Surat	241/246
Navsari	251/254
Kampala	341/346

NEW WORK COFFEE

New York, Aug. 29.

The market was closed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug. 29.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D August-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1 6 5/32 Jan 3/16	
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Jan 7/32	
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 1/4
Banks selling T T	264 1/4
Banks buying T T	262 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	573
Banks buying T T	583
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 28th instant	5.03 1/8
Spain London 29th instant	1/2 1/16
Java London 29th instant	7.36 1/2
Hongkong/London 29th instant	1/2 31/32
Shanghai/London 29th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 28th instant	76.41
London/Belgium 28th instant	29.79
London/Switzerland 28th instant	15.42 3/4
London/Berlin 28th instant	12.50
London/Stockholm 28th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 28th instant	5.08 1/16
London/Amsterdam 28th instant	7.40 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 27th instant £6-18-2 1/2

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern belt:—Unsettled and cloudy.
Central belt:—Cloudy and cooler.
Western belt:—Scattered showers.

FORECAST.

Eastern belt:—Partly cloudy; showers.
Central belt:—Local rain.
Western belt:—Generally fair.

Gold 28th instant	£6-18-4 1/2
Silver London Ready	
27th instant	19 5/16
28th instant	19 1/2
Silver London Forward	
27th instant	19 9/16
28th instant	19 1/2
Silver New York Ready.	
27th instant	45
28th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
27th instant	9/16 p.c.
28th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
27th instant	3/4 p.c.
28th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Aug. 28.

3 per cent	87 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 5/4
4 per cent 1948/53	110 5/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	115
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 1/4

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	...	308,834
Central India	...	291,231
Barsi and Nagar	...	176,275
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	41,660
Berar	77	343,964
Central Provinces	5	99,823
Total Oomras	82	1,261,787
Dholera	12	335,975
N.-W. Provinces	...	63,996
Rajputana	99	115,558
Sind-Punjab	...	473,566
Broach	2	413,597
Coompta and Dharwar	...	112,011
Westerns-Northerns	105	78,171
Cocoanada	...	201
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	65	20,629
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,023
Egyptian and African	2,252	265,355
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	482
Total	2,617	3,168,320

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 27th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	60	512,148
Japan and China	980	1,454,520
Coast Ports	...	37,721
Up-country by Rail	...	225,398
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	11,442
Total	1,040	2,241,229

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 27.

September	1.11 7/8
December	1.10 3/4c.
May	1.09 3/8c.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 2 1/2d. to £6-18-4 1/2 and London-Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 7@3.41 Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 5.03 3/32 London silver market was easy at a decline of 1/16d to 19 1/2, but later on there were buyers at 19 9/16 for cash. There was Indian buying and speculative selling. Montreal silver futures were 10 points down and New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents Shanghai T.T. on London opened to-day at 1.2 3/8.

The local market was fairly steady with moderate buying and prices recorded slight improvement.

GOLD.—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	35 4 0
1st Bhadarva delivery	35 4 0
1st Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0 1 0
2nd Bhadarva delivery	35 3 9
2nd Bhadarva Teji/Mandi	0 4 0
SILVER.—	
Ready	48 12 0
1st Bhadarva delivery	48 12 0
1st Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0 4 0
2nd Bhadarva delivery	48 13 6
2nd Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0 15 0

Gold Exports

Bombay, Aug 29

Eight consignment of bar gold valued collectively at Rs. 60,94,688 were exported from Bombay for Europe and America for the week ending Saturday, August 29.

The Dollar line steamer 'President Hayes' which sailed from Bombay on Monday last carried, apart from a consignment of gold reported last week another consignment worth Rs. 2,38,470 for New York.

The remaining shipments by the P. & O mail steamer 'Carthage' which sailed from Bombay on Saturday to the following destinations:—Two consignments of gold valued at Rs. 5,91,741 and Rs. 28,07,082 for London optional New York Paris and Amsterdam; one consignment worth Rs. 3,71,169 for New York via London; three consignments valued at Rs. 11,90,909, Rs. 6,63,325 and Rs. 2,31,835 for London.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 28.

September	44.70—10
December	44.70—10
March	44.70

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 29

Spot	19-9|16
Forward	19.-9|16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 29.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6|18|2 1|2

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug. 29.

London Market.—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£38-10-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£38-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-5-0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	9.75 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9.70 cents.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 52-12-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 40-8-0

Tone:—Very steady.

WORLD CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE

World deliveries of Coffee for consumption during the year ending June 30 last proved 25,845,000 bags, against 22,681,000 bags the previous year.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 27.

September	2.70+01
December	2.69—01
May	2.48
January	2.48

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 29th day of August 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

(B.T.)	Vaidas. April-May 1936-37.
10-30	Rs. 209/4
12-30	Rs. 209
2-30	Rs. 208/8
4-30	Rs. 208/8
	April-May / April-May

Highest Rs. 209/8

Lowest Rs 208 Settlement rate 209

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 28.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	13
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	72
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P.	37
Electric Bond Common	23
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	43
Columbia Gas	22
Int. Tel. and Tel	12
American Tel. and Tel.	174 1/4
Western Union Telg.	88
Radio Corp.	11
New York Central	42 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	23
Great North Pfd.	41
Bethelehem Steel	67
United States Steel	70
Amr. Tobacco B.	102
Guaranty Trust	371
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 1/2
Ford Motors of Canada A	20
General Motor	66
Westinghouse Airbrake	44
St. Oil of N. J.	64
Socony	13 1/2
Hiram Walker	38
Chase Bank	47
Int. Nickel of Canada X.D.	58 1/2
Youngtown Sheet	34
Thompson Products	29
Western Pipe and Steel	37

Market firm. We have a favourable opinion for Steels and Rails. Carloadings up 110000 units.

Total Business:—Million.

TRADING IN SCINDIA SUSPENDED

Board Of Directors Take Action

MARKET QUIET WITH RESTRICTED BUSINESS

BOMBAY: August 29.

The Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange suspended to-day trading in Scindia Shares.

It appears that after careful consideration, the Board took action as a disciplinary measure for breach of Rule 253.

Under Rule 253 it is required that any company intending to increase capital or issue new shares, must notify the Stock Exchange fifteen days before.

Recently there had been considerable manipulation in Scindia Shares. Those who were in the know, took up prices, but later on, sold shares in volumes of several thousands. New Shares are issued at Rs. 15, and the market-price being about Rs. 20, there was clear profit of Rs. 5, and naturally those who must secure new shares, sold out at a handsome profit.

Suspension of trading in Scindia Shares will not, perhaps, end the trouble, as it remains to be seen whether new shares will be allowed as tenders against these sales.

The Market was easy. Business being restricted prices fluctuated again within a narrow range in Tata Steel Shares. Cotton Mill Shares were weak on increased selling. The market is likely to develop some interesting situation as extensive short interest in the present settlement remains untransferred.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Aug. 29.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	292 8
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	651 4
250 Bradbury	62 0
100 Century (nil)	124 6
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	224 6
100 Colaba (nil)	119 6
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Century (131/14) 130 125 124/6
Bom. Dyeing (660) 661 653 650 651
Kohinoor (212/8) 212 210
Central India (226/4) 224 223 224/6
New Great (124/8) 123/2
Simplex (63/2) 63
Swadeshi (166/14) 165 163 161/14
Bundi (36/14) 37 36/12
I. Cement (491/4) 495 502 493 492/8
Punjab (26/2) 26/2
Shahabad (490) 488 487 486
Andhra (1665) 1665 1660 1665
Tata Hydro (190/5) 187 189 188 189/11
Tata Power (1627/8) 1626 1625 1630 1627
Tram. Ord. (169/10) 160
T. Steel Dfd. (726/4) 726 720 721 717 719 715
T. Steel Ord. (184) 184 183/4 183/8 182/12 183
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (166/4) 166/8 166
Bellapur (204/6) 205 206 203 205/10
B. Steam (295) 293 292/8
B. Burma (498/2) 498 495

250 Dawn	287 8
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	112 8
100 Gokak (Rs. 5)	196 4
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,620 0
100 Indore (nil)	36 4
100 Khatau	65 0
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	210 0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570 0
100 Madhavji	6 8
250 Madras United	25 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	600 0
250 Model	40 0
50 Mysore	85 10
200 New Great (Rs 2)	123 12
100 Oosmanshahi	54 0
100 Phoenix (Rs 10)	262 8
25 Sassoon Silk (nil)	35 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1,840 0
50 Simplex (Rs. 2)	62 8
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	161 14
100 Swan (nil)	80 0
25 Tata (nil)	9 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 60)	1165 0
1000 Western	800 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111 4
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33 4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1555 0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	131 12
125-50 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	387 8
100 Reserve Bank (2-3-5)	135 12
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	36 12
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	131 4
160 Indian (Rs. 24)	492 8
40 Katni def. (101-15)	2200 0
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 6)	365 0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	278 12
100 Punjab (As 12)	26 1
100 Shahabad (Rs 2-8)	486 4
70 United (Rs. 2-3)	146 4
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	13 12
15-75 New India (1-4)	43 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 29.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 101/2
3 per cent 1951/54 103/12
3 per cent 1941 104/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/12
4 per cent 1943 111/4
4 per cent 1960/70 115/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/2
5 per cent 1940/43 111/5
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/8

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/14
4 per cent 1950/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8

CONSOLIDATION LOANS TAXABLE.

4 per cent B P T 1947 111/5
4 per cent M Deb 1974 110/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119 4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131
4 per cent N P [illegible]
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1947 103/8

Note:—3 1/4 per cent Howrah Bridge 102/10 loan is quoted at Rs. 102/10

200 Oriental (125)	5310 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 8
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186 14
100 Andhra Valley (30)	1635 0
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13 14
50 Bombay Tram (2-8)	160 0
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	13 0
100 Karachi (4)	241 8
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200 0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 3)	189 11
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 25)	1627 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	905 0
100 C. Province	99 8
100 Dhond Baramati	106 8
100 Gujarat	99 0
100 Mandra Bhon	103 4
100 Pachora Jamner	99 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 0
500 Tapty Valley	775 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	37 8
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	715 0
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	183 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	235 0
50 Belapur Sugar (10-12)	205 10
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	292 8
125 Bombay Burma (10)	495 0
50 Bombay Burma Con. (4)	106 14
6sh. B. B. Petrol	5-9-6
50 B. Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	116 4
100 I. Bleaching (nil)	117 8
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	540 0
100 I. Radio ord (15)	531 4
1000 Port Canning (Rs 2)	583 12
15 Scindia (As. 6)	19 8
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	81 4
25 Tata Oil	16 12
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,535 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87 8
5 p.c. Central India	533 12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 0
7 1|2 p.c. Tata Hydro	163 2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1 620 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198 2
7-1 2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 0
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	675 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 28

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	87 10 0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust Ordinary	0 7 3
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	1 3 6
Bengal Nagpur Rly Ord Stock	104 0 0
B. B. and C. I. Rly Ord Stock	115 10 0
Brazilian Traction Pow and Lt Ord	dol. 11.75
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	21 15 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 11 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	3 0 0
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	25 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	98 0 0
East India Distilleries and SF Ord	1 5 9
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 17 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	102 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 15 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 4 3
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	95 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord	0 12 0

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 8 6
August-September shipment	3 12 0
October-December shipment	3 12 6
Kesar ready	13 0 0
Surava ready	13 1 0
Spot Java	F.3.60

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1936

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has claim settling agents throughout the world.
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Towards Brighter Bombay

Wanted Faster Suburban Trains; Reduced Fares

HOUSES FOR WORKERS; MORE MARKETS & REMOVAL OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE

(By K. H. Goregaonker)

II.

Two other public bodies which ought to help to make "Bombay Brighter" are the Railway Companies with their local suburban traffic. When electrification was introduced in Bombay, very fast service was promised, but since a certain breakdown in the Substation on the B. B and C. I. Railway, the fast service has vanished and traffic is as slow as ever. When the former Governor Sir Leslie Wilson switched on the current and piloted the first train to Bandra it was reported that majority of the trains would come from Andheri to the Fort in about 18 minutes. But this promise has not materialised. This means a great handicap to the suburban residents and generally to the development of the suburbs at a time when Bombay is being built over as at present. At the same time, the fares have considerably increased during the last 10 years and the poor people are hard-hit.

BEGGARS AND HAWKERS.

Another important question which the Railways ought to successfully tackle is the nuisance of beggars and hawkers in 3rd classes. In spite of repeated protests, these people are tolerated in large numbers. If the Railway Companies can keep them away from the 2nd class, I cannot understand why they should be permitted in the 3rd class where the crowding is greater, and the people have got to travel in lesser comforts. I am sure if the Railway Companies make a sincere and serious effort in this direction, they can eradicate this nuisance in a short time. This is a very serious matter from the point of view of 3rd class traveller.

HOUSING OF EMPLOYEES

Local institutions, such as Mills, Factories and other bodies which employ large number of labour, play an important part in this theme of Brighter Bombay. The primary duty of these should be to house their employees as far as possible. Some of them are doing it but on a meagre scale. The Port Trust to a certain extent has got its own organisation, but there is a vast scope for further development in this connection. As far as I know, both the Railways and Tramway Company have no such accommodation except for their higher staff. It is time a thought is given to this subject by these princely bodies.

PRIVATE MARKETS

I am of opinion that the more the private markets in Bombay the better and earlier will be solved the question of Brighter Bombay. Bombay is awfully short of markets and I am firmly convinced that our Municipality has bungled the whole matter and should hereafter leave the question of markets more to private agency, which, as has been seen, always makes it a success. If markets are maintained at shorter distances and in suitable surroundings and people can get their supplies without much trouble, it will help to make the streets and foot-paths cleaner and safer.

In this connection the policy adopted by the Corporation some years back must be deprecated. A gentleman in a certain part of the City pulled down his compound wall abutting on a public road and allowed a few fruit stall keepers to have their boots. The Municipality immediately came down upon him, prosecuted him and took the matter to the highest tribunal on the ground that that gentleman had started a private market. As justice would have it, the gentleman was acquitted as the Court held that it was not a private market. It is such ill-advised policy that deters people from coming forward and having private markets.

MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

The next group of persons in whose hands lies the destiny of Brighter Bombay are the owners of milch cattle stables. Many of these stables are now permanently located in the heart of the City and in very crowded localities. In spite of all the vigilance of the Health Department some of these continue to be in a very filthy condition. If the owners of these stables wake up and keep the theme of "Brighter Bombay" before their eyes and do their utmost to keep their stables neat and clean they will be helping in this noble cause to a great extent. This is a necessary evil and until other means are devised of having the milk supply from outside, it has got to be tolerated and till then it is hoped that the owners of these stables will co-operate in making the life of their employees and neighbours as bearable as possible.

CHEAP TAXIS

The Bombay Taxi Drivers Union must be congratulated on its stubborn fight in voluntarily reducing the fares to 4 annas in spite of the vehement protest of the Police Commissioner. This will be a great benefit to the poor and middle class people and a step further towards Brighter Bombay. It need not be feared that the old gharrywalla will be extinct inasmuch as he is still much in evidence in the City and will always be patronised by a certain class of people who hold the taxi in awe.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE

If the Slaughter House of the Bombay Municipality situate at Bandra can be called part of Bombay as being on the very verge of its limits, the first thing for a Brighter Bombay should be to have it removed to Devnar. This question had been decided by the Corporation long long ago and a piece of land admeasuring 180 acres has also been purchased at Devnar for this transfer at a cost of Rupees 88,000. So far back as 1929 this question however was shelved on the score of finance. To my mind this is an idle excuse, as this work has got to be carried out from a loan raised according to the established practice of the Corporation. The sale proceeds of the land covered by the present Slaughter House which admeasures 85,000 square yards will, in my opinion, be quite sufficient by themselves to defray the cost of this transfer. This is a great eye-sore situated on a great Railway and near a very prominent Station and it is a wonder how this has been tolerated for all these years.

PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATION

I have selected only a few of the other than Municipal agencies helping to make Bombay Brighter except perhaps the last item. It is quite essential to give all these every help they need and make them co-operate for the common weal. But, above all, the co-operation of the masses is needed. Unless they realise that "a man owes a duty to his neighbour and does not live for himself" all the reform in this behalf will be a long way off. It is no good leaving the masses to themselves to imbibe this knowledge but as experience of the Western nations shows, a certain amount of guidance by force is necessary. It is hoped the Authorities that be will take up this hint seriously.

JULY "LAL DHANDORA" FORFEITED

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

The Punjab Government has forfeited to His Majesty, all copies of a leaflet in Gurmukhi, entitled "Lal Dhandora," volume 1, No. 8, the organ of the Hindustan Communist Party's Punjab Provincial Committee—a part of the Communist International, for July, 1936, edited by a Communist and printed at the Punjab Communist Press, Lenin Building, and all other documents containing copies of translations of, or extracts from the said leaflet in as much as it contains matter of the nature described in sub-section (1) of Sec. 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act XXIII of 1931, read with Section 16 (d) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, XXIII of 1932.—United Press.

RAILWAY BUND BREACH SEQUEL

Villagers' Claim For Damages To Go For Arbitration To Govt.

FEROZEPORE, Aug. 28

The damage done to 20 villages, which were flooded recently by a breach in a railway bund near Gidarpindi on the Ferozepore-Jullundhar railway line is estimated to Rs. 50,000. For the three years in which the villages have been similarly flooded, the total loss comes up to Rs. 1,50,000.

It is reported that the North Western Railway have refused to recognise their responsibility in the matter, which will now be submitted for arbitration to the Government of India.—United Press.

"Islam Become Hand-Maid Of Imperialism"

Dr. Mahmud Exhorts Muslims To Participate In Fight For Country's Freedom

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PATNA, Aug. 30.

Stirring speeches appealing to Muslims to take their full share in the struggle for freedom marked the proceedings of the Bihar Muslim Radical Conference which opened its session last evening in the Anjuman Islamia Hall under the presidentship of Dr. Ashraf, in charge of the Foreign and Economics Department of the All-India Congress Committee, Allahabad.

Mr. Ahmad Habib Nadvi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, asked what had the British Government done to protect Muslims from the Hindu aggressiveness assuming the latter was a fact. If Hindus were intriguing to establish "Hindu Raj" in India that was no justification for their helping to entrench "British imperialism" in the country.

"Handmaid Of Imperialism"

Dr. Syed Mahmud emphasised that Islam had become the handmaid of Imperialism and it was because of India that large parts of Asia and Africa were under thrawldom.

The speaker deplored that the circumference of the educated Muslims' thought comprised title on one side and loaves and fishes on the other.

He emphasised, if Muslims pursued the exalted ideology of freedom for the country, suffered and sacrificed profit, it was impossible that their status, position and interest as minority could be ignored by any majority.

"False Leadership

Dr. Ashraf in his speech that held the audience spell-bound, warned the community against false and selfish leadership which had prevented them for going ahead during the last decade or so and which taught them to consider politics as almost of commodity for barter and bargain.

Recalling the part played by Sir Syed Ahmed in shaping the Muslim thought, the speaker emphasised that the foundations of Muslim opinion and thought had been sapped and undermined by the deep seated poison which had resulted in creating a situation wherein the more they changed the more they remained the same. Muslim leadership had its origin said the speaker in need for entrenching British imperialism and therefore suffered from fundamental and almost an organic defect.

Within the last hundred years, urged the speaker such fundamental changes had taken place in the foundations of thought and interests that Indian Muslims had got to face the fact that the present division in India could only be as between those who stood for freedom and those who stood for British Imperialism. It was time they learnt from experience and realised that the problem before Indian Muslims was imperative need of looking at matters from the view point of the toiling millions who suffered from hunger and unemployment. He considered it nothing short of pettiness and meanness to bargain and barter as the condition precedent to their doing their duty by their country and the suffering fellowmen. What they had to remember was that the political issue dominated the situation and that British imperialism had created problems which they could not ignore.

WHY HE WAS SOCIALIST

He was often asked, said the speaker, why he was a Socialist and his reply was that the question should really be as to what was their programme in view of the fact that the total indebtedness of the country reached a staggering figure, that the average life in this country did not go beyond 22 years and that one out of every ten persons in Bankura in Bengal was a leper because of sheer hunger and under nourishment. He considered religion to be sheer fraud which looked with equanimity upon such a state of affairs and did not spur them to action. He appealed to the community to look at the problems from the view-point of the poor and hungry and if they did so, they would find that the minority problem was not really as big as they considered to be, for once freedom was achieved and the toiling millions came into their own, what they now regarded as safeguards would be the universally accepted axioms of administration. Those who were weak and cowardly made religion a cloak for cowardice and inaction and the speaker appealed to the audience to do and dare in the interest of the country and suffering humanity.

Mr. Sajjad Zahir, of Allahabad the organiser of the Progressive Writer's Association and son of Sir Wazir Hasan also appealed to the community to place the country and the interest of the suffering millions above petty considerations of loaves, fishes and power.

Liberal Election Meeting Abandoned

Poona Resents Sir Cowasji's Attack On Congress President

POONA, Aug. 29.

This evening's meeting organised by the Deccan Sabha, with the object of launching the Liberal Election Campaign, to address which Sir Cowasji Jehangir, specially came from Bombay, had to be abandoned, due to the utter confusion created by the opposition of a large section of the audience. This section refused to hear Sir Cowasji, when he began criticising the Congress Manifesto.

PANDEMONIUM

Repeated attempts were made by him and Principals, Khadye and Mahajani, (whose candidatures the meeting intended to support) but these made matters worse. Rotten eggs and paper-balls were thrown at the dais from back-benches in the hall. After thirty minutes' pandemonium, somebody switched off the lights, which did not improve matters, as there was a general scramble for the doorways.

The meeting was held at Gokhale Hall.

MEETING ABANDONED.

The proceedings had commenced in quite an orderly manner and good order prevailed, until Sir Cowasji referred to the Congress Election Manifesto and criticised it. This was greeted with cat-calls and shouts of "withdraw."

Sir Cowasji's reference to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as the "spoilt child of the Congress," resulted in an uproar. The turbulent section made hearing impossible and, at this stage, eggs etc., were thrown at the speaker's seats. As it became impossible to continue the proceedings, the meeting was abandoned.

"SPOILT CHILD OF CONGRESS."

During the ten minutes that he spoke, Sir Cowasji, referring to the Congress Manifesto, said that, although there was no allusion to communism, the Congress must not complain, if its manifesto was critically examined, in the light of the Congress President's speech at Lucknow.

Sir Cowasji added:—"He may today be only the spoilt child of the Congress, but it is upto the majority in the Congress to see that the child, in times to come, does not attain such powers of strength as to bring about in this country a state of affairs, which must result in greater suffering and greater misery."

CONFUSION AND UPROAR.

This was the last audible sentence that fell from Sir Cowasji's lips after which, although he stood his ground for some time, whatever he said was lost in the confusion and uproar.—A. P.

SIR COWASJI'S VERSION

POONA, Aug. 29.

With reference to the break-up of the meeting held here this evening to launch the election campaign of Liberals under the presidency of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Cowasji Jehangir interviewed by the "United Press" said:—

"Some well-known communists were among the audience. It was evident from the very outset that they attended the meeting with determination to create disturbance there and break it. They continued shouting from the very beginning and it is regrettable that they would not allow others to give expression to their points of view. It is surprising that even rotten eggs were thrown upon the candidates."—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

RED ACES ON THE DOOR! OUR FIRST CLUE, DONAVAN—
8-3
BLOOD ALL OVER—THE VICTIM WAS MURDERED HERE!
THERE'S HIS PICTURE ON THE TABLE, WADE—AN' IT'S GOT HIS NAME ON IT!
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WENTFORD, THE NOTORIOUS GAMBLER! THAT OUGHT TO MAKE IT EASIER TO FIND THE KILLER!
HERE I AM—NOW YOU TWO REACH FOR THE SKY!
LYMAN ANDERSON

Official Rescue Work In Monghyr District

RANCHI. (By Mail)

About ten thousand human beings and no less than twenty-five thousand heads of cattle were saved by the District authorities states a press note issued by the Publicity Officer to the Government of Bihar, reviewing the flood rescue work in Monghyr district.

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